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FUTURE OF BRITISH RIGHTS IN CHINA.

THE EXTRA-TERRITORIAL PROBLEM.

AN "AIDE MEMOIRE" FROM LONDON TO NANKING.

The Chinese Mandate in regard to extra-territorial rights in China, together with correspondence between the British and Chinese Governments on the subject, has been issued in London as a White Paper. With the exception of one document, the contents of the paper have already been made public. This document, an *aide-memoire* communicated by the Foreign Office to the Chinese Minister, and dated January 1, is as follows:—

His Majesty's Government have had under consideration the mandate issued by the Chinese Government on December 28 on the subject of extra-territoriality. His Majesty's Government assume that in issuing this mandate it was the intention of the Chinese Government to make a declaration of the character indicated in the final paragraph of the British *aide-memoire* of December 20. They have, therefore, authorised his Majesty's Minister to accept the invitation extended to him by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to enter into detailed negotiations on the subject, and they understand that his Majesty's Minister is preparing to leave for Nanking on January 2.

His Majesty's Government wish to take this opportunity of emphasising the great importance which they attach to the considerations set forth in the third paragraph of their *aide-memoire* of December 20. It is of the utmost importance that no untoward incidents should occur to imperil the smooth course of the negotiations about to be initiated. His Majesty's Government, therefore, fully expect that the Chinese Government will issue strict orders to all provincial and local officials that in accordance with the practice of civilised nations the treaty stipulations affecting the status and privileges of British subjects are to be regarded as continuing in full vigour and effect until modifications in the treaty in question have been agreed to as a result of negotiations.

In the third paragraph of the British *aide-memoire* of December 20 it is pointed out that the intricate adjustments necessary for a gradual and progressive solution of the problem of extra-territoriality can only be effected as a result of negotiations conducted in a friendly and unprejudiced atmosphere, and it would be a grave misfortune were anything to occur to prevent such negotiations from being initiated or from being carried to a satisfactory conclusion.

Need for Patience.

Mr. W. G. Ker, C.M.G., a former British Consul-General at Tientsin, discusses the mandate in an article, "Foreign Privileges in China," in the current issue of *The Empire Review*. In conclusion, he says:—

"Those impatient with the slow progress of negotiations on this

subject should consider the process by which Japan, at a time when foreign interests in that country were incomparably less than those involved in China to-day, succeeded in obtaining full jurisdiction over foreigners. The treaties providing for consular jurisdiction in Japan dated from 1858. The era of reform began in 1868, and with it the agitation for treaty revision. Formal negotiations with the Powers—with a view mainly to abolition of extra-territoriality and recovery of tariff autonomy—began in 1892, were renewed and abandoned in 1898, renewed again and abandoned in 1899. Finally, in 1904 Great Britain took the lead in negotiating a treaty with Japan under which extra-territorial privileges were abandoned, and similar treaties were concluded between Japan and the other Powers.

"In the negotiations for the British treaty, consular jurisdiction was given up without any of the safeguards previously contemplated, such as explicit conditions respecting Japanese codes of law, temporary employment of foreign jurists, or temporary continuance of consular jurisdiction in the open ports; but it was provided that the treaty should not take effect until at least five years after its signature; it was to come into force one year after notice given by the Japanese Government, which notice might be given at any time after four years. This provision, often made in order to allow time for certain parts of the new codes to come into operation, which, having been duly effected, Japan acquired jurisdiction over all aliens in 1908, that is seventeen years after the commencement of negotiations, and thirty-one years after the establishment of a unified and stable Government. It is to be noted that ever since 1908 Japan has been busily assimilating Western ideas of civilisation, and had made uninterrupted progress in legal and administrative reform."

Dangers of Premature Surrender.

Mr. J. H. Teedale, writing from Little Oaks, Tadworth, to *The Times*, states:—

"The reasons quite rightly assigned by those who favour the postponement of the abolition of extra-territoriality in China are the venality of Chinese Judges and the political influence frequently brought to bear on them. There is, however, another aspect of the matter which I have not seen alluded to in the Press, and which is clearly just as important—namely, the impotence of the Executive in the face of popular clamour."

"Up to quite recent years the 'trial by ordeal' has not been uncommon and has, only a few years ago, been invoked even in the Mixed Court in Shanghai—the

predecessor of the Provisional Court—with the Foreign Assessor on the bench feebly protesting at such barbaric proceedings. But what will seem still more strange to those unfamiliar with Chinese tribunals and customs is that there are instances of the trial by ordeal having taken place extraneously to any Court whatever. Some five or six years ago the Chinese populace was intensely stirred, in the almost inexplicable way it is sometimes, by what was called, if I remember rightly, the 'Six Butchers' Case.' The facts were these:—

The "Six Butchers" Case.

"A Chinese was suspected of having poisoned his father. Feeling ran very high, and the relatives and friends of the deceased decided to put the question of the son's alleged guilt to the following test:—The coffin was carried into an open space in the Shanghai City and opened. Six butchers then decided to slice pieces of flesh off the body until the bones were exposed. The criterion was that if the bones showed discolouration the prisoner was guilty. These conditions were held by the spectators to be abundantly evident; the suspect was seized; thrust into some dungeon where he lingered for months without trial, and eventually met his fate by the process of strangulation."

"It should be noted that this incident did not occur, *etc.*, in the wilds of Mongolia, where foreign judicial systems would be little known, but on the borders of the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai, with their Consular and Mixed Courts, to the principles and procedure of which the Chinese are well accustomed. A young foreigner, educated and hyper-patriotic Chinese of my acquaintance, with whom, in Shanghai, I used to enjoy many discussions concerning foreign relations with China, once said to me, when I referred to the 'Six Butchers' Case,' 'Oh, well, there will, of course, be instances where public demands must be appeased.'"

"One must be fair to the Chinese. Credit is due to them for the undoubtedly anxious effort they have made to bring their legal Codes into line with foreign law, but until those Codes are not only respected but enforced by the Executive, then the Foreign Powers should, for the better security of their nationals, refuse to be stampeded into further premature surrenders of treaty rights, which give us the only protection we have in China. There will be time enough to consider meeting Chinese aspirations when China has set up a judicial system which has, by experience, proved to function independently of outside influences and an Executive sufficiently authoritative to maintain it."

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To-day.

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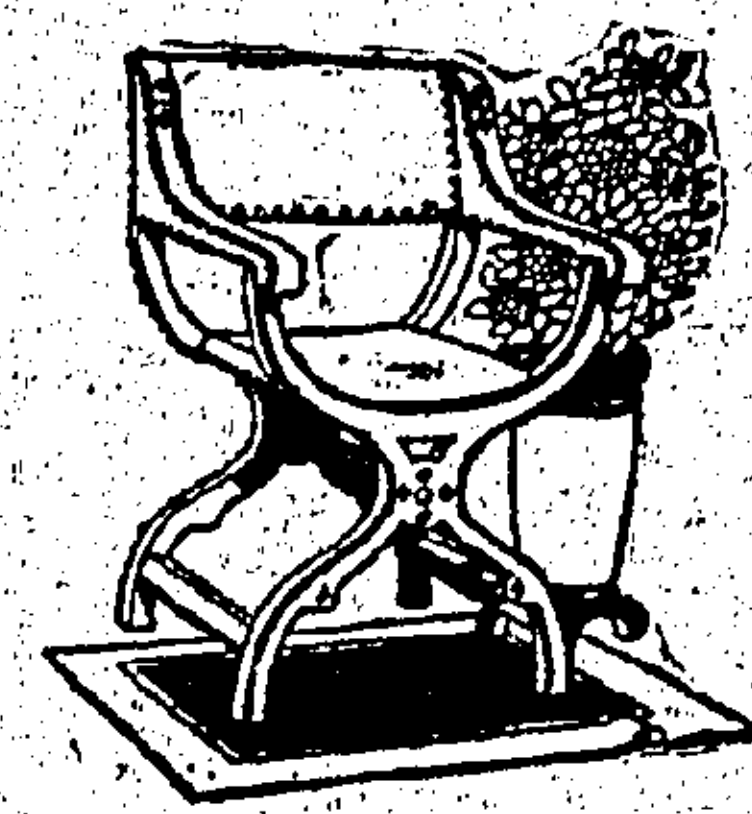
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- 3.—Yung Chau Chow Fan
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- 4.—Baked Pheasant en Casserole
- 5.—Steak & Kidney Pie
- 6.—Roast Chicken & Dressing
- 7.—Roast Potatoes
- 8.—Boiled Potatoes
- 9.—Hashed Vegetables
- 10.—Cauliflower in Cream
- 11.—Pancakes
- 12.—Fruit 13.—Tea 14.—Coffee



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Diary of Coming Events.

To-day (March 4.)

Shrove Tuesday.
H.K. Canton, and Macao Steam-
boat Co., Ltd., 110 Ordinary Meet-
ing of Shareholders, Gibb Living-
stone & Co., Ltd., Board Room, 11
a.m.
St. Stephen's College Stanley,
Prize Giving, noon.
Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15
p.m.
English Association: Lecture by
Mrs. Southern "Jane Austen,"
Government House, 5.30 p.m.
Colon's Chess Championship.
Lawn Tennis, Open Singles.
Queen's Theatre: "Marianne."
World Theatre: "Perils of the
Jungle," "Daredevil's Reward"
and at 5.15 and 9.30, "Laugh
Clown Laugh."
Star Theatre: "Nervous Wreck."
Tea Dances: Hong Kong and
Peninsula Hotels, 8 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Hong Kong,
Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels,
8.30 p.m.
European Mails: Outward:
Europe via Siberia (Atsuta Maru),
10.30 a.m.; Europe via Marseilles
(Philoctetes), 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday (March 6.)

Ash Wednesday.

King's College: Prize Giving, 11
a.m.
Fanling Hunt and Race Club:
Hounds Meet at Kennels, 3.45 p.m.
Hockey: Club v. H.K.S.R.A.,
U.S.R.C. ground, 5 p.m.
Lawn Tennis, Open Singles.
Old Alleynian Dinner, Lane,
Crawford's Restaurant, 8.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Taming of the
Shrew."
World Theatre: "Love" and at
2.30 and 7.15, "The Winning
Daughter" (Chinese film).
Star Theatre: "Nervous Wreck."
Tea Dances: Hong Kong and
Peninsula Hotels, 8 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Hong Kong and
Peninsula Hotels, 8.30 p.m.
European Mails: Inward:
London via Straits, parcels only
(Sarpidon); Outward: Europe via
Victoria, B.C. (Protesilaus), 10.30
a.m.

Thursday
(March 6.)
H.K. Horticultural Society: An-
nual Flower Show, City Hall, 3
to 7 p.m.
Lecture: "Modern Architecture"
by Mr. C. E. Moore, A.M.I.
Struct. E., University, 5.15 p.m.
Helena May Musicale, 5.30 p.m.
H.K. Football Referees Associa-
tion: Monthly Meeting, 5.30 p.m.
Lawn Tennis, Open Singles.
Queen's Theatre: "Taming of the
Shrew."

World Theatre: "Love" and at
2.30 and 7.15, "The Winning
Daughter" (Chinese film).
Star Theatre: "Caught in the
Fog."
Tea Dances: Hong Kong and
Peninsula Hotels, 8 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Hong Kong,
Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels,
8.30 p.m.
European Mails: Inward:
London via Straits, parcels only
(Sarpidon); Outward: Europe via
Victoria, B.C. (Protesilaus), 10.30
a.m.

Friday
(March 7.)
Christian Fellowship Meeting:
Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
Hockey: Club v. University II,
King's Park, 5 p.m.
Lawn Tennis Tournament.
S.P.C.A. Masked Ball, Peninsula
Hotel, 8 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Taming of the
Shrew."
World Theatre: "Love" and at
2.30 and 7.15, "The Winning
Daughter" (Chinese film).
Star Theatre: "Caught in the
Fog."
Tea Dances: Hong Kong and
Peninsula Hotels, 8.30 p.m.
Dinner Dance: H.K. Hotel, 8.30
p.m.

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MIXED BATHING IN LONDON.

KEEPING SLIM.

AND KILLING THE TRADITION OF SLEEPY MEMBERS.

The cult of the slim figure is revolutionising some of London's well-known sports clubs. The young wife and her husband, instead of meeting in their drawing-room for tea, now put on bathing costumes and go for tea and a swim at a sports club.

There also their daughters meet their friends, all seeking health and the fashionable silhouette. During the past year those clubs with swimming pools have been so swamped with applications for membership that it is only by the most rigid selection that their membership can be kept within reasonable limits.

The new habit of mixed bathing by London Society was started at the International Sports Club when it was opened six months ago. Since then it has grown to be a very real problem for those clubs which have provided only limited periods for mixed bathing.

An official of the International Sports Club said:

"At first we had only a few hours' week set aside for mixed bathing in our pool. We soon found that the pool was practically unused during the hours set aside for men alone and for women alone, but the mixed bathing hour was so crowded all the time that we decided to extend this time until, now, we have only two hours in the day when the pool is reserved for men alone."

"It is really quite a delightful and healthful habit, and is a distinct improvement over the drawing-room manners and habits of a previous generation."

Everyone So Busy.

"The traditional armchair clubman sleeping lolling before a fire with a paper over his face, is never found in this club. Everyone is rushing to do something or hurrying away exhilarated and refreshed to do something somewhere else."

"Women are taking sport very seriously. Our squash racket courts are filled every day with women players. Hundreds have enrolled for gymnasium courses."

The Royal Automobile Club has also succumbed to the demands of the women for a share in the swimming pool. Next week the magnificent marble pool of this club will be opened for mixed bathing.

"We are making this concession in response to the wishes of a large number of our members," said an official of the club.

Bath Club Ban.

At the Bath Club mixed bathing is not permitted. Alternate days in the week have been set aside for the use of women members, but, according to several members, it will not be long before mixed bathing will be a fact in this club also.

"So far the matter has not been brought before the committee, and I am unable to state what their attitude would be," said an official. One of the most popular features of the International Sports Club swimming pool are the bathing supper parties. Here many of London's "bright young people" gather after a theatre, put on bathing suits, and swim and dance.

LLOYD GEORGE ON THE BENCH.

COURT HE ATTENDED 33 YEARS AGO.

Mr. Lloyd George recently sat for the first time as chairman of the Carnarvon Quarter Sessions, in the same Court where he made his speeches as an unknown young lawyer thirty-three years ago.

The people of Carnarvon turned out in thousands to welcome "the little lawyer," as they still call him there. They packed the Court to overflowing, and they found a new man—Mr. Lloyd George, the magistrate.

The first prisoner was a small, sad-looking old man, accused of stealing a barometer worth 15s. The chairman listened attentively while evidence was given and the pathetic tale was told of the seventy-year-old fragment of humanity.

Sometimes a smile lit up Mr. Lloyd George's face; sometimes he was stern. Always attending to the business in hand—the question of fifteen shillings.

Another Chance.

There was a long list of convictions, and Mr. Lloyd George took notes. The Chief Constable suggested that the man should be bound over for twelve months on condition that he went to the workhouse. The chairman showed himself to be understanding. He talked gently to the little man in the dock.

"Will you make the most of another chance if I give it to you? Will you try to make good?"

"Promise me," he pleaded, "that you will do no mischief if we let you go."

There was a moment's pause while a constable whispered to the bewildered prisoner.

(Continued at foot of next column).

WOMAN MOTORIST TRIUMPHS.

FOUR DAYS AND NIGHTS AT THE WHEEL.

Another triumph for British motoring was recorded recently. The Hon. Mrs. Victor Bruce, driving a straight-eight Hillman car, was the first woman driver to reach Monte Carlo in the great international motor rally.

Her achievement and that of the car is the more remarkable as she selected as her starting point Sanda-vall, on the fringe of Lapland.

More than 100 competitors from all nations, including famous women drivers from France and Germany, were competing. Mrs. Bruce selected the farthest starting point allowed under the rules, and the most difficult and dangerous route to Monte Carlo.

First British Arrival.

Mrs. Bruce was the first of the British contingent to arrive and she was closely followed by Miss Kitty Brunell in her Talbot.

The two Englishwomen were heartily cheered by a crowd that had gathered outside the Prince of Monaco's palace.

Cars for hours afterwards drove into the sunlit square from all parts of Europe.

Mrs. Bruce, on her arrival at Monte Carlo, sent the following cable to London:

"First of the British entrants to arrive at Monte Carlo, also first woman and first of the Sanda-vall contingent."

I covered 2,140 miles, at an average speed of twenty-five miles an hour.

I am going to keep my eyes open. I am going to have a long sleep. Some of the drivers were helped out of their cars owing to extreme fatigue.

It has been a glorious adventure. The car has behaved splendidly in most severe conditions, and has done credit to the British industry.

This message little conveys the magnitude of the performance.

No Time for Rest.

An average of twenty-five miles an hour over so long a distance and with no time for rest for the driver, or adjustments to the machine, would be a creditable performance in normal circumstances, but the driver encountered fog and ice bound roads, and on one occasion, when travelling at fifty miles an hour, the car jumped a parapet and crashed into a ravine. Though badly damaged it withstood the shock.

Mrs. Bruce, except for brief intervals, when a passenger relieved her at the wheel, drove for four days and nights on end.

DOCTOR WITH A "SMOKER'S HEART."

EXPOSURE DEATH IN A GARAGE.

A verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned at the resumed inquest in London on Dr. Charles John Ernest Edmonds, aged fifty-two, of Lewin-road, Streatham, who was found dead in his locked garage.

Mr. Cowburn, the coroner, recalled the widow when the inquest was reopened.

"You told us on the last occasion," he said, "that you were with your husband in the library on the last evening of his life. Was he accustomed to go to the garage and lock himself in?"

"Oh, no," replied Mrs. Edmonds. Did you have any quarrel that night?—Not a quarrel. We had words—discussions about money."

Mrs. Edmonds said that the conversation was not exactly friendly.

Cheque Dispute.

"I wanted to draw a cheque," she added, "and he did not want me to have as much as I wanted. He was not excited when he left me. He never got like that. We had disputes about money from time to time. Our relations were quite friendly. My husband was a heavy smoker."

Dr. John Henry Hyffel, Home Office analyst, said that in consequence of his analysis he was satisfied that Dr. Edmonds had not died from poisoning of any kind. In the case of a man who was a heavy smoker, smoking many cigarettes in a cold garage might be followed by heart failure.

The coroner: Especially if a man was agitated, annoyed, or worried?—Yes.

Dr. Thomas Henry Brown, divisional police surgeon, said that he found Dr. Edmonds lying in a position that suggested a sudden collapse.

"There was evidence of a great deal of tobacco having been smoked in the car," said Dr. Brown. "The garage was cold. I suspect he had a smoker's heart."

The jury found that Dr. Edmonds died from syncope accelerated by exposure to cold.

Then, "Three cheers for you, Mr. Lloyd George!" cried the "little man," waving his arms. "You are a clever man, sir. Thank you."

The Court dissolved in laughter, and the chairman leaned back in his seat, laughing aloud.

FIANCEE MADE TO WALK "LIKE A DOG."

ARTIST TO PAY £20 FOR "BREACH."

"TRAMLINES FACE."

A young woman who alleged that her fiancé suddenly changed his attitude towards her and became systematically cruel to her, after his mother raised objections to his association with her, was awarded £20 damages for breach of promise in the King's Bench Division recently.

Mr. Justice Humphreys entered judgment accordingly.

She was Miss Eilian Eleanor Rogers, of Grove-vale, East Dulwich, who sued Mr. Horace Walter Pitches, of Lytchett-grove, East Dulwich.

Promise Admitted.

Mr. Pitches admitted that he had promised to marry Miss Rogers, but denied that he had broken off the engagement. He maintained that she herself broke off the engagement, or consented to that course being taken.

Mr. Kingham, for Miss Rogers, said that Mr. Pitches was a show-card designer and artist, and he became engaged to Miss Rogers in December 1925, but repudiated the promise in January 1929. Miss Rogers played the piano well, and Mr. Pitches was a singer, who wanted an accompanist.

They saw each other frequently until, at the end of 1928, Mr. Pitches changed his attitude. His mother seemed to have some objections. She began to throw out hints that marriage would spoil his chances in life.

Mr. Pitches ceased to kiss Miss Rogers when they left each other, and when they went to dances he would not allow her to dance with anybody else. All she could do was to sit and talk to his mother.

"Autocratic" Ideas.

"Mr. Pitches seemed to have had some autocratic and ancient ideas as to the privileges of future husbands," said Mr. Kingham. "He suggested that Miss Rogers should not go out anywhere without him, that she should not play the piano unless he were present, and that she should only play the things he liked."

He treated her with the greatest indifference as time went on. They just walked about the street, with Mr. Pitches neither speaking to her nor looking at her. Miss Rogers merely walked behind him like a dog.

She asked him why he was behaving in his way, and he said that he was "fed-up" and wanted a holiday. She told him that his conduct was breaking her heart, and he said that he would buy a tube of stuff to mend it.

The marriage had been fixed to take place in June last, but the preceding Christmas he told her that it would be postponed for an indefinite number of years. He said that it was a pity to waste her time, and said that perhaps she could get somebody else.

Another Chance Plea.

He wrote, however, on December 27, 1928:—

"My own Darling.—It is with sincere regret that I now see the wreckage of my happiness. I have caused you. I have suddenly realised, as if in a dream, the cruel fellow I am."

"Will you promise me, dearest, to start once again? Let's make life a pleasure once again. Will you allow me another chance to make a fresh sweep of everything?"

He wrote in another letter:—

"The realism of our love has become sublime. . . . When I pause to think of our most happy union, something strikes me that, apart from the human instinct, there is a divine influence acting for our happiness for the future. . . ."

Mr. Kingham said that later Mr. Pitches changed again, repudiated the promise, and the writ was served.

Miss Rogers, giving evidence, said that towards the end of 1928 Mr. Pitches became extremely rude and called her "Old tramlines face."

"World of our Own."

Miss Rogers, cross-examined by Mr. E. Jellinek (for Mr. Pitches), denied that he had ever offered Mr. Pitches his freedom or that she had plenty of chances with other boys. He asked me to live in a little world of our own," she added, "and not to have conversation with anybody about our love affairs."

Mr. Pitches, giving evidence, said that on one occasion Miss Rogers offered him his freedom and said she had plenty of chances with other boys.

He saw her father, and told him that he could not "carry on" with Miss Rogers, as they could not go on quarrelling like they had been. Her father said, "If you break off the engagement I'll breach you."

Mr. Justice Humphreys: That did not mean what it would have meant to a younger boy.

THE OIL MERGER IN AMERICA.

TARIFF POLICY INVOLVED.

SENATORS ON THE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

[UNITED PRESS.]

Washington, February 23.—The announcement of the merger of the Vacuum Oil with the Standard Oil coming on the heels of the recent approval of a rail merger, abruptly revived the discussion today on the rapid growth of great American industries through combinations and purchases.

This growth is hailed by "big business" men as a logical development in efficiency and the cutting down of wasteful competition and overhead. Those committed to the traditional American policy of free competition and individual enterprise, however, voice alarm at a trend which they declare makes for the creation of strangling octopoli which may in time achieve the status of super-governments.

Officials of the Department of Justice refused to comment on the Vacuum-Socony merger, saying that for the present it is impossible to give out any statement.

Meanwhile it appears probable that the merger question will be linked with the fight for a crude oil tariff designed to oppose what independent oil-producers term "a flood of foreign oil competing in a market where, contrary to general belief, there is no over production."

This fight has been gaining momentum since the recent visit to Washington of a large delegation of the independent producers, who presented their case direct to legislators and administration leaders. Forty votes in favour of such a tariff are now claimed in the Senate.

It appears certain that importation of oil by the Royal Dutch, which comes at the head of the independents' list, will be used as an argument against the Socony merger, since Standard Oil imports rank second.

Senators Walsh and Wheeler declare that if the merger does not violate the anti-trust law, then "that Act will cease to be of value."

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Was Nearly Mad at Times.

Healed by Cuticura.

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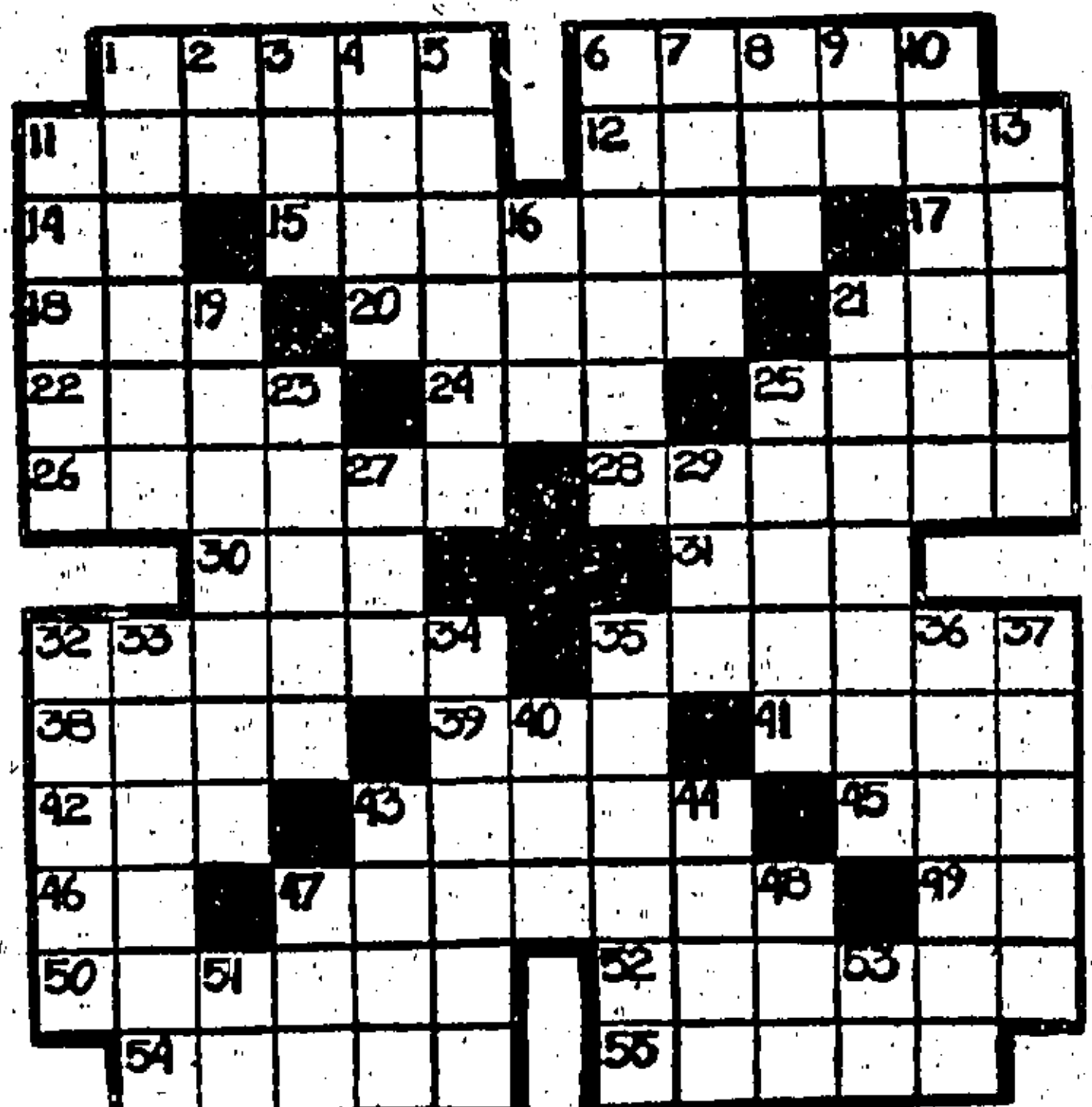
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HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Smith: "Is that chap Brown a relation of yours?"
Brown: "Yes, a distant one."
Smith: "Very distant?"
Brown: "Well, rather. He's the eldest of fifteen children, and I'm the youngest."

"Doctor, a week ago you gave me something that you said was good for dyspepsia."
"Yes."
"Well, now, suppose you give me something that's bad for it. It's been humoured enough, sir."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



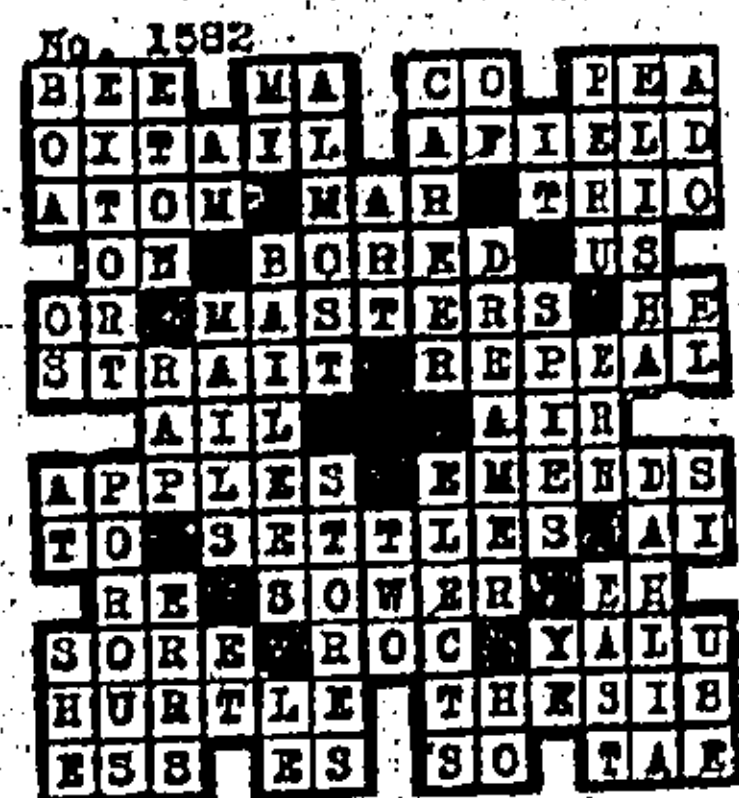
Horizontal.

- 1.—Founded.
- 6.—Luke warm.
- 10.—To withdraw.
- 12.—Showered.
- 14.—Conjunction.
- 15.—Hollow and rounded.
- 17.—Musical note.
- 18.—Prohibition.
- 20.—Part of barrel.
- 21.—Small piece.
- 22.—English school.
- 24.—Before.
- 26.—Temple.
- 27.—Lacking.
- 28.—Quieted.
- 30.—To mistake.
- 31.—The sun.
- 32.—Throbs.
- 33.—Storage stations.
- 34.—Poker stake.
- 36.—Part of shoe.
- 41.—American bird.
- 42.—Fen.
- 43.—Rude.
- 45.—To scold.
- 46.—Musical note.
- 47.—Social gatherings.
- 49.—Prefix: down.
- 50.—Descendant of Shem.
- 52.—Lifts.
- 53.—Scandinavian.
- 55.—Mistake.

Vertical.

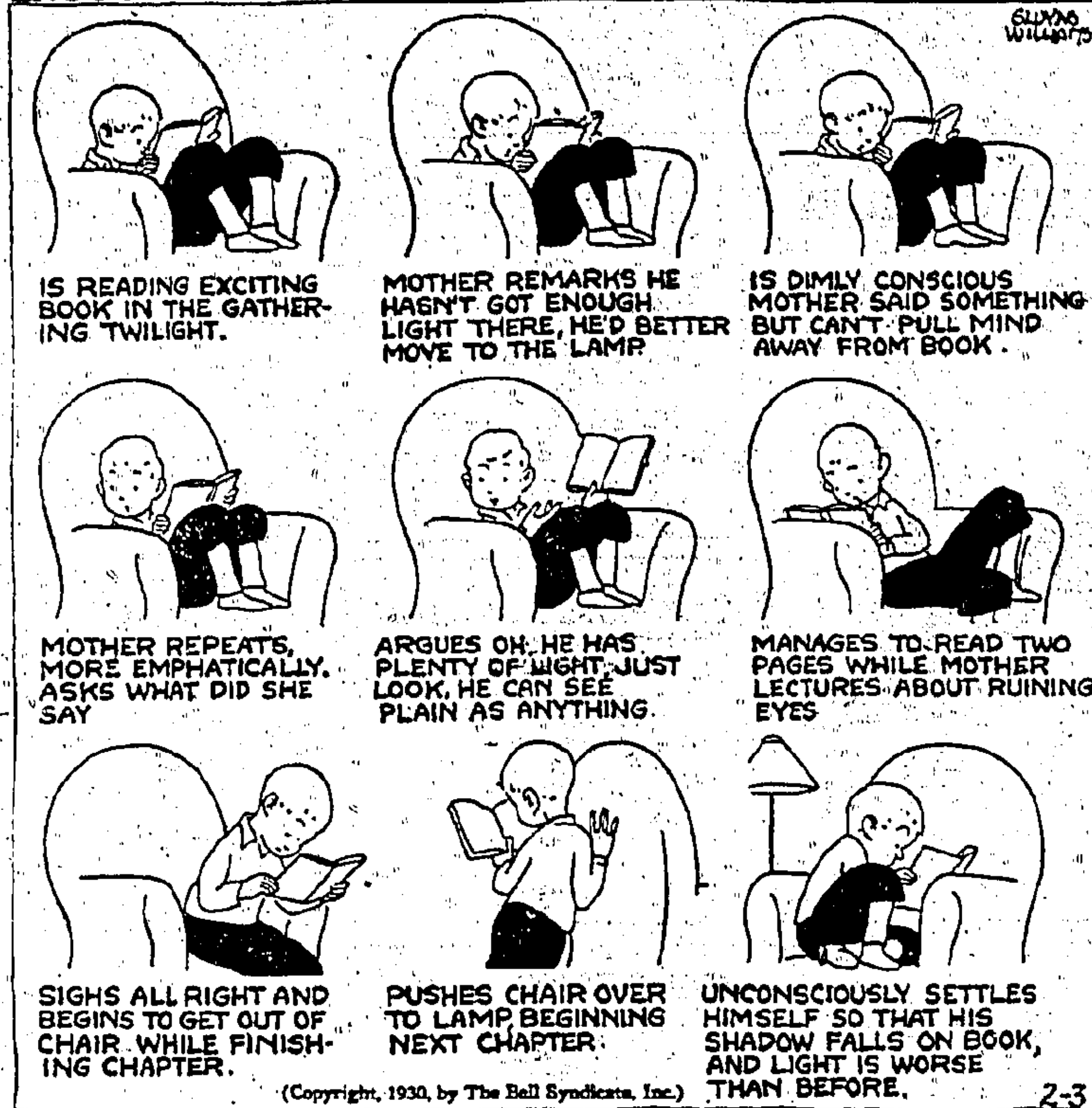
- 1.—To scold.
- 2.—By.
- 3.—Thus (Latin).
- 4.—Love god.
- 5.—Having depressions.
- 6.—To tour.
- 7.—Roof edge.
- 8.—Pastry.
- 9.—Within.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



ENOUGH LIGHT TO READ BY

By CLUYAS WILLIAMS



JUDAISM OF TO-DAY.

REFORM, NOT DILUTION OF FAITH.

A symposium of opinions on three forms of Jewishness was given last month by Rabbi Dr. I. Epstein, professor in the Jewish College of London, who spoke for traditional Judaism, the Rev. H. Rheinbart, of America, who spoke for the Reformed synagogues, and the Rev. M. L. Perle, of North London, who spoke for the Liberal Church in England.

Tradition and Revelation.

The main difference between the speakers was first explained by Rabbi Epstein, who maintained that there could be no other Judaism than that contained in tradition, and that the religion itself was created by the revelations of a personal God. He had revealed Himself in no uncertain manner, a sense of sacredness distinguished such revelation from the knowledge derived from science, art, or literature. Milton, Shelley, and Shakespeare could not speak with the conviction of the prophets of Israel. The Rabbi then placed revelation above the other experiences of the human heart.

The historical background of the Bible showed that a covenant was declared between God and the Jewish people, and he translated them from the state of slaves to be the greatest dynamic, moral force of the world. From the conviction of their choice descended the doctrines of the mission of Israel. Remove the "revelation" and that doctrine was unsupported. One could therefore challenge the opinions of orthodoxy to show how, believing that mission, they could dare to tamper with passages of the Bible at the dictation of what might be merely aesthetic taste. The conduct of Liberalism encouraged the most reckless individualism. Traditional Judaism could only be modified by the whole corporate body of appointed leaders. Changes must either follow precedent or derive authority from the whole of the Jewish people. In spite of the difficulty of creating such an authoritarian body its creation was becoming more widely approved all over the world.

Mr. Rheinbart defended reform with a short historical sketch to show that it followed the emancipation of Jews from the Ghetto. The Jew then became a citizen of the country in which he lived and had to reformulate himself; no longer did he look forward to the re-gathering in Palestine. Reform made no attempt at the dilution of Jewish faith, but rather attempted to stem the drift from it.

Authority for Change.

Chiefly they believed that revelation was not a finished code but progressed. The real need of Judaism to-day was to think about its problems— theological, spiritual, social. Faith was the cornerstone of their religion; and they must have courage enough to follow with faith the revelations of modern thought and science. They had confidence in the God of modern truth exactly as they had confidence in God as He revealed Himself to Moses and the prophets.

Mr. Perle described the difference between reform and liberalism as being a matter of emphasis. (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE CURSE OF SNAKES.

WITCH'S BAN ON A "WHITE MAN."

Strange stories of a witch's curse, are told by Mr. Frank Hives, once a district commissioner in Africa, in "Ju Ju and Justice" in Nigeria.

One of Mr. Hives' most uncanny experiences was that of having "the snake curse" put on him by an old woman who believed him to be responsible for her son's imprisonment.

Snakes of all sizes and varieties followed him wherever he went. He found them in his bed and in his boots. Most of them were poisonous, and one was more than five feet long.

The old woman waited for him outside his compound at Obudu, and put the same curse on him in front of his native servants, and the whole village.

One Hypnotic Eye.

"I might have had her locked up as a crazy person," but after a while I could not have given the order, for I felt as though I were being hypnotised, and could only stare blankly at her."

The following afternoon Mr. Hives found a fat, brown snake coiled up on his bed. His orderly decapitated it with a hatchet.

Within three days fifteen snakes were found and killed, and in places where he was likely to go.

Mr. Hives decided to leave the station.

But as soon as he reached his destination he found several basking in the sun on the low mud walls.

"Then when I was asleep under my mosquito curtain that night," says Mr. Hives, "I was disturbed by a flop" above me.

"When I raised my hand it came in contact with something heavy that was making the curtain sag almost down to my face."

Teeth End Terror.

"Cautionally, I touched it again and felt the cold, clammy coils of a snake."

He then decided to return to Obudu and find the old woman who had cursed him.

As soon as he arrived he found a snake on top of his boxes, and Mr. Hives shot himself in the foot in an attempt to kill it.

Mr. Hives produced his false teeth and snapped them in the witch's face, declaring in a loud voice that if she did not remove the snake curse, his teeth would haunt her and bite her for the rest of her days.

Luckily the witch believed him, and Mr. Hives was never troubled by snakes again.

He took up the discussion of authority for change by saying that the precursors and leaders of the reform movement had been able to show that in fact Judaism was never static. The Judaism of the desert was not that of the temple, nor of Babylon. But orthodox Judaism had added practically nothing to the Prayer-book in 400 years; it existed in a state of arrested development. One authority, then, lay in the actual movement of Judaism at the time of its creation and after. Another authority was to be found in the instructed conscience—not being caprice—of the individual. Israel was chosen for the purpose of wresting redemption in the spiritual world.

SCIENTIFIC COSTING IN INDUSTRY.

MANAGEMENT & MODERN CONDITIONS.

The Manchester Branch of the Institute of Cost and Works' Accountants held their annual dinner last month, Mr. C. G. Renold presiding.

Sir Kenneth D. Stewart (vice president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce), in proposing the toast of the Institute, said that from time to time new professions arose which enabled business men to use the scientific means and instruments which modern commerce and manufacturing now required.

He always remembered the horror expressed by his father when the family business, which had been a partnership, was converted into a limited liability company. His father dreaded the prospect of the chartered accountant coming in to learn all the secrets contained in the books of the firm. Now his father was a very shrewd and able business man, and only saw things as the elder generation was apt to do. And as "Milestones"—a favourite play of his—taught the younger generation in their turn would become just as pig-headed as they in their time had thought the older generation to be.

Practical Pioneers.

He thought that the Institute and its members were to be congratulated as pioneers. There was really no finer creative job in the world than doing something that other people were not doing, something which other people's minds had not quite reached to. Those who were engaged in costs and works' accounts were privileged, inasmuch as they were tasting the joys of pioneering effort. He was afraid that even yet there were a good many businesses that did not recognise how necessary the ideas of which the Institute stood were to any real success and progress in the use of the complicated scientific instruments which were the ordinary, everyday means of carrying out modern manufacturing and commerce.

Mr. Roland Dunkerley, comptroller of the United Steel Companies, Ltd., and honorary secretary of the Institute, responded. The value of scientific costing, he said, was now impressing itself upon the business community. The present economic condition of the country was responsible for what he believed was a new era in management.

The Prime Minister was forming an Economic Council to study and advise upon economic problems. The Bank of England had set up the Securities Management Trust to advise on the reconstruction of industry. There was already in existence an International Management Institute, and there was in course of formation a body likely to be called the Institute of Management. All these bodies were endeavouring to guide management.

He was sure Sir Kenneth Stewart had realised that in the textile industry much management had been on traditional lines. In the steel industry the same conditions had obtained. As a country we were waking up to the fact that our managerial policies must be considerably revised, and scientific costing figured largely in the revival.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 355 METRES.

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Commercial News.
12.30 to 1.30 p.m.—Demonstration programme.

1.45 p.m.—Weather report.

3 to 3.30 p.m.—European programme of Columbia records supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Company.

"John-Jo" (Howe and McMurrough) and "The Bard's Legacy" (arr. H. Hughes), W. F. Watt.

"Why The Town Dry" (James T. Stoddart), Talking by William McCulloch.

"Deep Night" (Valee and Henderson) and "I'll Never Ask For More" (Turk and Ahlert), Layton and Johnstone.

"Polish Dance, No. 1" (Scharwanka, Op. 3, No. 1, arr. Dan Godfrey, Jr.) and "Dance Of The Dwarfs" (Grieg, Op. 88, arr. Fred Godfrey), B.B.C. Wireless Military Band.

5.30 to 6 p.m.—Auntie Letty, Auntie Mags and Uncle Jack will entertain the Children.

6 to 7 p.m.—European programme of Columbia records supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Co.

"Mignon—Overture" (Thomas), Milan Symphony Orchestra.

"Don Giovanni—Il Mio Tesoro (Fly Them) To My Beloved" (Mozart) and "Don Giovanni—Dalla Sua Pace (On Her Contentment)" (Mozart), Heddie Nash.

"Jungle Drums, Patrol" (Albert W. Ketylby) and "Cockney Suite—No. 3" (Albert W. Ketylby), Albert W. Ketylby's Concert Orchestra.

"Cockney Suite—No. 2, The Cockney Lover" and "Cockney Suite—No. 1, A State Procession," Albert W. Ketylby's Concert Orchestra.

"Cockney Suite—No. 3" and "Cockney Suite—No. 4, Elegy," Albert W. Ketylby's Concert Orchestra.

"Lech Lomond" and "Studies In Imitation," Barclays Bank Male Voice Choir, Reginald Church at the Piano.

(a) I Follow, Lo, The Footing; (b) Trio: How Merrily We Live" (a) By Thomas Morley, edited E. H. Fellowes; (b) By Michael East, edited E. H. Fellowes.

"Will Despatch Me" (Thomas Weekes, edited E. H. Fellowes), The St. Gregorie's Singers.

7 to 7.30 p.m.—First lesson in Cantonese by Rev. H. Wells.

7.30 to 8 p.m.—Experimental programme.

8 p.m.—Chinese programme relayed from Ho Shing Theatre until end of play.

CANTONESE BY WIRELESS.

REV. H. R. WELLS' FIRST LESSON ON TUESDAY.

The first of a series of twelve lessons on the Study of Cantonese will be broadcast from the Studio, at 7 p.m. on Tuesday, March 4, and thereafter on each Tuesday and Friday at the same time. The lessons will be delivered by the Rev. H. R. Wells, O.B.E., author of the Book "Cantonese for Everyone," which book will be the text book for the course.

"Cantonese for Everyone" is on sale at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Booksellers, or the Bible Depot, Ice House Street, priced one dollar.

It is essential that, if full advantage is to be taken of the lessons, the listener has ready for the first lesson, a copy of the text book and paper for taking notes. There will be no time to teach the first lesson again although it will be referred to in the course of the second lesson.

Listeners are further advised that Mr. Wells wishes to have letters from learners stating their difficulties, answers to which will be given in the course of the following lesson.

"MISS EUROPE" MARRIES.

ARE HER FILM CONTRACTS NULL AND VOID?

"Miss Europe's" marriage, after a short acquaintance, to Mr. Paul Brammer, the son of the owner of one of the larger Budapest drapery stores, and her departure for a honeymoon in Palermo, Egypt, and the Canary Isles, comes as a surprise to the public which expected to see Miss Boske Simon figure as a star in the international film world.

It is reported that "Miss Europe" had signed a contract made by a well-known Hollywood impresario, in which she was entitled to receive 1,800 dollars a week for three years, during which she was to appear in the leading role in a revue in Paris or Berlin, and afterwards travel to Hollywood. One paper states that the contract included one clause by which "Miss Europe" was liable to a fine of 20,000 dollars if she failed to arrive in Paris by December 30 and take up her role on January 1, and another by which, on the event of "Miss Europe's" marriage, the whole contract became null and void.

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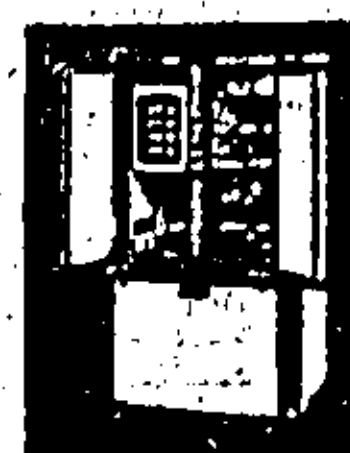
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BRITAIN'S BUDGET.

ESTIMATES WHICH ARE
"MILLIONS SHORT."

"UNINTELLIGENT" BANK
MANAGERS.

Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Leeds recently, gave some indication of Budget prospects. He said:—
"The weekly returns of the revenue receipts and expenditure are being followed with very keen interest, and I regret to say that, so far, they are not of a very encouraging character."

"I do not know what may happen in regard to receipts from income tax, which is collected mainly during the next few months."

"Unless they reach a considerable improvement, it is not unlikely that we shall find at the end of the year that the Budget estimates of twelve months ago have not been realised."

"It seemed to me that at the time the Stock Exchange boom was on the wane, and that the yield from stamp duties would not be realised. The yield will probably be several millions short of the estimates."

"Another item has not been up to expectations—the estate duty."

Points.

Other points in the Chancellor's speech were:—
The only additional item of expenditure which will result from the legislation of this Government at present is that involved in the Act improving the widows' and orphans' and old age pensions scheme.

Practically speaking, the only increase which will fall this year are the additional payments to the unemployed insurance funds. In view of the very unintelligent observations by bank chairmen during the last few days, I feel bound to make a full explanation of this increased expenditure. It will impose an increased burden on the Exchequer of about eight and a half million pounds, and next year it will be about fourteen million.

The National finance will have to pay its way. I shall commit no raids.

I shall not live out of capital, and I shall not take out of capital to meet current and recurrent expenditure, and treat it as ordinary revenue.

In the last four years the statutory sinking fund has not been met to the extent of thirty million pounds.

I will sanction no expenditure which I do not believe to be imperatively necessary.

We must wait to do many things we should like to do until we are in a position better to afford them.

I do not see that in the immediate future any very considerable reduction of expenditure can be made, except perhaps on one or two items.

Since we came into this room to-night we have spent £18,000 on our armaments.

The only other item I can see with a possibility of some considerable reduction is the war debt.

If we can get trade prosperity, if we can get, as I hope and believe we shall before very long, cheaper money rates, then, I think, it will be possible to make some impression on the huge volume of our national debt, and by then it will be possible to reduce taxation.

Mr. Snowden added: "This is still the most wonderful country in the world. The only thing it lacks is more pluck."

45 YEARS' RECORD GONE

"EXCEPTIONAL MAN"
IMPRISONED FOR POST
OFFICE OFFENCE.

Sentence of 15 months' imprisonment in the second division was passed at the Old Bailey on Albert Edward Tingey, aged 61, for falsification of Post Office accounts. He was ordered to pay a sum not exceeding £100 towards the costs of the prosecution.

Tingey was assistant superintendent at the Eastern District Post Office, Whitechapel, until his retirement, last July, on a pension of £201 a year. He also received a gratuity of £200.

He had audited the accounts at the post offices at Silvertown and Stratford, which are in the charge of sub-postmistresses, and it is alleged that the accounts showed a deficiency of £270 at Silvertown and £1,154 at Stratford.

Mr. J. Mathieson, clerk in the office of the Postmaster-General, said that Tingey had been in the service of the Post Office for 45 years. He started as a learner and worked his way up to a very fine position. For the past nine years he had been assistant superintendent, and was always regarded as an exceptional man.

Mr. J. P. Valetta, defending, said that it was not yet known whether Tingey would lose his pension, the charge to which he had pleaded guilty being a misdemeanour and not a felony. He had received his retiring gratuity of £200.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

80TH BIRTHDAY.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE
COLONY RECALLED.

St. Paul's College, which celebrates its eightieth birthday this year, can lay claim to being the oldest school in the colony, since its inception dates back to the cession of the island. The Rev. Vincent Stanton, the founder of the College, spent several years in China as an honorary missionary, unconnected with any society. On the outbreak of war in 1859 he was taken prisoner and spent several months in a Canton jail. On his release he returned to England on furlough and was appointed first Colonial Chaplain of Hong Kong. While in England he collected money by private subscription for the founding of an Anglo-Chinese school in this new colony. This money, together with the contemplated buildings and other property of the school he vested in the Earl of Chichester, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Ashley M.P., and Sir R.H. Inglis M.P., as Trustees, these being the four chief subscribers towards the new school.

A Class of Seven Boys in 1848.

Stanton arrived in Hong Kong in 1843. After a seven months voyage round the Cape. Various causes delayed the fulfilment of his project. Firstly, as he says, delay arose in the allocation of a site, and later he had a severe illness. He had also had much to do in connection with St. John's Cathedral, the foundation stone of which was laid soon after that of St. Paul's College. In 1848 Mr. E. T. R. Monecrieff arrived from England and took charge of the following spring a class of seven boys was started and later in the year other boys were collected, raising the numbers to thirty-four, taught by one English and one Chinese master and my own wife. The earliest report extant of the College is dated March 9th 1850. There were then, apparently, three classes, and the studies were about equally divided between English and Chinese. That the standard of English was quite high is shown by the fact that the late Dr. Wu Ting Fang went direct from St. Paul's College to England.

In the Autumn of 1850 Vincent Stanton whose health had been seriously undermined, went home on sick leave and was never able to return. Monecrieff later went to India, and was murdered by the mutineers at Meerut in 1857. His place in the College was taken by Mr. James Summers.

In the meantime, two anonymous donors, calling themselves "a brother and sister," had given the sum of £25,000 for the founding of the Bishopric of Victoria. These later proved to be Mr. J. C. Sharpe and Lady Smart. Mr. Sharpe was evidently interested in education in Hong Kong since one of his last acts, when considerably over ninety, was to send a contribution to the Diocesan Girl School.

Named St. Paul's School in 1850. The Rev. George Smith was nominated to the Bishopric of Victoria by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and arrived in the colony on Good Friday in the year 1850. He first gave the name St. Paul's College to the school and building. His diocese was a large one, including the whole of China and Japan, and his work consisted mostly of long tours and visitations to the chief ports along the China coast. In 1853 while he was giving his primary charge in Holy Trinity Church, Shanghai, a cannon ball from the Taiping rebels demolished a part of the building.

As an educational institution St. Paul's College passed through various phases. A Theological College for English candidates for Holy orders was instituted in 1876. Later it became a school for English children and once again an Anglo-Chinese school. In 1899 Bishop Hoare started a Theological Training College for Chinese in connection with the college. This continued for some time until transferred to Canton.

The Reconstituted School. This month St. Paul's College is celebrating the double event of eighty years educational work within its walls and the "Coming of age" of the present re-constituted school which was opened in March 1900 with sixteen names on the roll. The growth of the school since then has been confined only by want of space. In 1911 it was found necessary to extend. Thanks to the help of Sir Kai Ho Kai and Dr. S. W. Tso subscriptions soon came in, headed by a donation from Dr. Wu Ting Fang.

From time to time other extension schemes have been set on foot and in 1919 a hostel was built with accommodation for more than eighty students and staff.

The present double celebration is being utilised for setting on foot a further much needed extension scheme which consists in the re-building of the Bishop's quarters in the College, to provide additional class room space and an Assembly Hall which has been a crying necessity for all these years as the school has no place, but the open yard, for lectures, entertainments and its Annual Speech Day.

LAMBERTS AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions

To Sell By

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 5,

COMMENCING AT 11 A.M.

AT THEIR SALES ROOM,

DUDELL STREET.

A QUANTITY OF UNSERVICIBLE STORES:—

Comprising:—

Spats, Khaki Breeches, Caps, Hosetops, Aprons, Helmets, Boots and Shoes, Bandoliers, Haversacks, Saddles, Empty Cases, Water Bottles, etc., etc.

TERMS:—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LAMBERT BROS.,
AUCTIONEERS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions

To Sell By

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

THURSDAY, MARCH 6,

COMMENCING AT 2.30 P.M.

AT THEIR SALES ROOM,

DUDELL STREET.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE

Comprising:—

Blackwood Hainstand with Bevelled Mirror, Tapestry Covered Couches and Armchairs, Glass Cabinet, Pianos, Gramophones, Records, Typewriter, Radiators, Pictures, Curios, Ornaments, Wardrobe Trunks, Rugs, etc., etc.

Teak Dining Tables, Dining Chairs, Dinner Waggon, Sideboards, White Frost Refrigerators, Ice Chest, Dinner Crockery, Glass Ware, etc., etc.

Teak, Iron and Brass Bedsteads with Mattresses, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Blankets, Blackwood Tea-pots, Blackwood Joss Tables, Blackwood Armchairs, etc., etc.

and
A QUANTITY OF SILVER WARE.

ON VIEW FROM WEDNESDAY, the 5th MARCH, 1930.

CATALOGUES will be issued.

TERMS:—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LAMBERT BROS.,
AUCTIONEERS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions

To Sell By

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

FRIDAY, MARCH 7,

COMMENCING AT 8.15 P.M.

AT THEIR SALES ROOM,

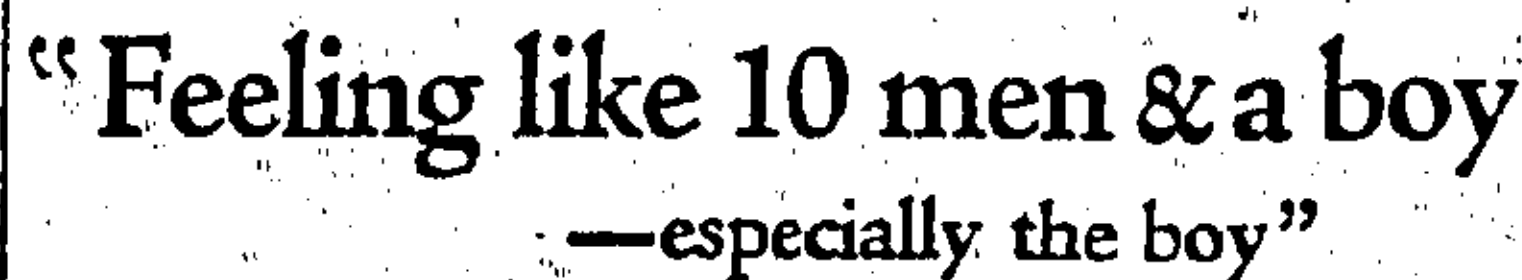
DUDELL STREET.

A COLLECTION OF VALUABLE POSTAGE STAMPS.

ON VIEW FROM WEDNESDAY, the 5th MARCH, 1930.

TERMS:—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LAMBERT BROS.,
AUCTIONEERS.



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Made of West of England wool Gaberdine, thoroughly proofed to withstand heavy weather.

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A smartly cut, well finished serviceable Raincoat in three good shades of drab.



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and just want to let
you know that we
have something new.



CREAM LAYER SANDWICHES

WHY NOT TRY THEM?
DO YOU PREFER COFFEE, CHOCOLATE,
VANILLA, RASPBERRY, ORANGE OR
LEMON FILLINGS?

2 Sizes—80 Cents and 40 Cents Each.

OUR CREAM OR JAM LAYER
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HELP FOR FARMERS IN THE NEW TERRITORIES.

MR. J. A. FRAZER'S PLEA FOR CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

INDIA'S EXAMPLE CITED.

An interesting plan to secure funds and provide protection for farmers in the New Territories was suggested by Mr. J. A. Fraser, Vice-Chairman of the New Territories Agricultural Show, at a meeting held at Tung Ying Hok Po, Sir Robert Ho Tung's Experimental Farm, Sheungshui, on Saturday. Plans for the formation of the New Agricultural Association, recently approved by the Government, and for which a grant of \$2,000 annually has been made for current expenditure, were also discussed. The Articles of Association, it is hoped, will be put into official shape before long.

Among the items in the draft constitution of the Association is one under which the Association is to investigate the financial conditions of farmers in the New Territories.

WEAKNESS OF MONEY ASSOCIATIONS.

The general advantages of a co-operative credit society in India have been put to the test for some years, and found remarkably beneficial for poor villagers. The principal object of such a co-operative credit society is, according to a report received from India, to make it possible for a man, by joining with other men, to borrow money more cheaply than he could by himself. Such a society is useful principally to poor men. "A poor man by himself" the report explains, "has very little credit, but if 20 men join together people have confidence in them and their credit becomes strong. In forming a co-operative credit society of 20 men it is necessary for each member to stand security for the others. In the event of any member defaulting, each member undertakes to repay the money borrowed by him. This is called unlimited liability." Thus by joining a co-operative society with unlimited liability each member is able to borrow money at practically little risk and at a much lower rate of interest than the Chinese Ngan Wai or Money Association can do for its members. Many of these money associations are started and default from year to year in China, but it seems that the co-operative credit system can be introduced to consolidate effectively the resources of the poor under, of course, the control and supervision of the Government.

The New Territories' Need.

In connection with this matter Mr. J. A. Fraser spoke at length. He said that great advantage could be derived by the formation of a co-operative credit society among the villagers in the New Territories. He pointed out that education in the general conditions of the farmers, must realize that the material they had in the New Territories was not the best that could be obtained. The standard of education in the New Territories was not so high as that of Hong Kong. The reason for that was that the people there had to think of their food, before education and there was no money available for educational purposes. Since it was the object of the Association to improve the standard of agriculture and living, the Association should give this plan its very serious consideration.

As District Officer, Mr. Fraser said that during the performance of his duties probably he had a greater opportunity of seeing the troubles of the people than most of those connected with the Association. The main difficulty of the people was that many lived from hand to mouth. "There is no reserve to call upon at any time. As soon as they fall sick, they get into debt, or sell their daughters, to realize money, or resort to borrowing from a richer neighbour. This state of affairs is, of course, common in many countries."

Mr. Fraser went on to instance the case of India which was, according to the speaker, in much the same condition some years ago. There is in China an institution called Ngan Wai and he wanted the Association to bear that in mind. In India this question has been well looked after by the British Government who has and still is trying to improve the condition of the farmers. There was great poverty in India some years ago and the Indians were continually borrowing and lending. The British Government had to devise some means of improving conditions. The method hit upon was started by a German about a hundred years ago, and although there was great difficulty in the beginning in introducing the central co-operative credit system, the scheme met with success eventually. It was essentially the same as the Wai system in China.

High Interest Now Charged.

Mr. Fraser went on to say that by means of the Wai, the farmer obtained the capital. The members of the Wai were poor people who generally found it difficult to obtain money and often resorted to mortgaging their land. The rate of interest was high—higher than one man could meet. They must find some way to force down the rate of interest, and Mr. Fraser said that as a rule interest could only be kept down if the lender was satisfied that the security or guarantee was good. Under the present Wai system the absence of the chief or principal generally meant bankruptcy for the members, who had no means of getting back their money or of seeking redress. A Wai was found with the best intentions, but unfortunately if the head was trusted with a good deal of money, and found himself unable to pay a complicated situation would arise. But with proper supervision some sort of co-operation could be achieved and the Wai could be brought under some form of control. Perhaps the registration of every Wai and the regular inspection and auditing of accounts would be one of the best security for farmers interested in the system. All these steps have been taken by the Government of India and Mr. Fraser thought it would be a good idea of approach the local Government to do the same thing here. There is no bank in the New Territories where farmers can deposit their money and there is no place where they can invest their money except in Wai. A Wai in fact served as a sort of a bank, without the standing of a bank and did not provide the same security as a bank. In many instances the Wai paid more than 100 per cent. interest.

The Agricultural Association's Part.

The Agricultural Association, said Mr. Fraser, having members from all the districts in the New Territories and being in a position to consult all the elders, whenever required, should not find it difficult to investigate the standing of the leaders of the Wai, to audit their accounts and to inspect their books. Mr. Fraser predicted that in about ten years the interest from the Wai under the control of the Association might perhaps help with the expenses of the Annual Show. Mr. Fraser concluded by stating that he had discussed the question with the late Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, and the latter had approved of the idea and had mentioned that the Agricultural Association and the Wai should be merged and should work together.

Rev. Mr. H. R. Wells said that the idea, of course, would take time to develop but if it could be established it would be of benefit to the villagers in many respects. Mr. Bush suggested that the question be placed in the hands of a sub-committee, to be studied and investigated, and if it is found practicable in the New Territories recommendations should be made to the Government.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Among other business discussed on Saturday was the question of officers of the new Association. It was decided that in view of the keen interest taken by Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung in local agriculture, that Sir Robert should be invited to be a vice patron of the Association.

The following officers were re-elected to serve the New Territories Agricultural Show for the ensuing year—
Chairman—Rev. R. H. Wells.
English Secretary—Mr. J. D. Bush.
Chinese Secretary—Mr. Ng Sing Chi.
Treasurer—Mr. T. P. Tong.

A welcome was extended by the meeting to the following new members:—Mr. Andrew Tze, Mr. J. Russell, Mrs. E. L. Clarke, Mrs. F. B. Rowe, Mr. W. B. V. Curtis, Mr. Ho Wai Sam and Mr. Hoo Fong Ping.

The next committee meeting will be held on March 29.

"TEXACO'S" NEW ENTERPRISE.

GODOWNS AT TSUN WAN.

YESTERDAY'S LAND SALES.

Four pieces of land were put up for public auction at the Crown Lands Office yesterday and one, Tsun Wan Marine Lot 1, situated near Tsun Wan, D.D. 448, which has an area of about 523,000 sq. ft. with an annual rental of \$1,212, fell under the hammer to The Texas Company (China), Ltd., for \$10,560.

On calling at the local office of The Texas Company (China), Ltd., our representative was advised that the tract of land purchased is for the purpose of providing increased storage facilities in keeping with the steady expansion of the company's business in South China.

The Gin Drinkers' Bay installation at present used by The Texas Company is proving inadequate and further, owing to the shallow water in the Bay, deep sea vessels have to anchor some distance away, necessitating the use of lighters. Some interesting facts and figures about The Texas Company were also given to our representative. One thing is that practically all of the thirty thousand employees are shareholders. The growth of The Texas Company may be gauged by the following figures:—In 1929, 255,000,000 gallons of Texaco Motor Spirit were consumed by the motorist public, and in 1928, over 1,000,000,000 gallons were used. This is an actual increase of 313.8 per cent.

The Texas Company controls 6,431,151 acres of oil lands producing 147,000 barrels of crude oil daily. It has 17 refineries, 6,803 miles of pipe lines, 6,803 tank cars, 30 deepsea vessels, 17 ocean terminals and storage tanks with a total capacity exceeding 87,000,000 barrels.

The construction of this new and modern terminal at Tsun Wan should result in considerable development in that area which is admirably suited to industrial purposes.

OTHER SALES.

K.I.L. No. 2306 situated at Prince Edward Road, between Pa Yue Street and Sai Yee Street, was sold to Ngan Shing Kwan of the China Motor Bus Company for \$53,730. It has an area of about 2,530 sq. ft. and the annual rental is \$342.

(Continued on next Column.)

DERBY SWEEP TICKETS.

OFFICIALS OF TWO CLUBS SUMMONED.

HEARING NEXT WEEK.

Two Chinese institutions—The Chung Shing Benevolent Society and the Association of Sullamense—who issued sweep tickets on the Hong Kong Derby are involved in the summonses arising out of the issuing of such tickets.

Mr. W. D. Owens and Mr. G. S. Hugh-Jones were present at the Central Magistracy yesterday to represent officials of these institutions, Mr. L. H. V. Booth, A.S.P., prosecuted.

In answer to the Magistrate (Mr. R. E. Lindsell), Mr. Owens stated that his client was the assistant manager of the Hong Nin Insurance Company, of 188, Des Vaux Road Central. The Society was at the same address.

Mr. Booth asked for adjournment for one week to go into further aspects of the cases. To this course the defence had no objection. The case was then adjourned to Monday next at 2.15 p.m.

Mr. Lindsell: "If there is any question of withdrawal in the meantime, perhaps Mr. Booth will notify me. I will know then that I have an afternoon free, in case I have to fix a date for hearing of other cases."

The summons against the Chairman of the Chung Shing Benevolent Society was for the alleged keeping of the Society's premises as a common gaming house, and also that he himself was in possession of seven lottery tickets.

The summons against the official of the Sullamense Association was that he was keeping a common gaming house.

Lo Fook and Fong Kong of 131 Woosung Street, were the buyers of K.I.L. 2307, which is situated at the junction of Portland Street and Ki Lung Street. The land has an area of about 8,300 sq. ft. and the annual rental is \$100. The price paid was \$18,275.

The last piece, K.I.L. 2306 at the junction of Portland Street and Ki Lung Street, Tai Kok Tsui, went to Li Lee of 131, Woosung Street, for \$7,144. The area of the land is about 3,938 sq. ft. and the annual rental is \$46. The upset price was \$8,944.

Now in addition to the ordinary bandits out for loot, there were the "armies" of Communists, who were terrorizing large areas of Kwangtung, Fukien and the Southern provinces generally.

Despite the tragic outrages which perpetually occurred, the Churches were not without ready volunteers to continue the work. As our representative was about to leave, two new missionary priests, came to visit his Lordship before leaving for the Interior.

"Two have gone, but here are two more," said the Bishop.

OUTRAGES ON MISSIONS.

BISHOP VALTORTA'S STATEMENT.

TRAGEDIES OF WHICH THE PUBLIC HEARS NOTHING.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Valtorta in an interview with a *Daily Press* representative said that he had not received any information of the reported murder of the Rev. Father Barriere and other priests in the Lung Chow district of Kwangai.

His Lordship said that he was very grieved indeed to hear of a second outrage within such a short space, of time, but attacks on Missions and the murders of priests by bandits were far more numerous than the public realised. He pointed out that no fewer than eight deaths, which occurred last year, were attributed to outlaws, and already two, and a possible third, had taken place this year.

His Lordship showed our representative letters received from missions in his diocese, which spoke of attacks by "Communists" on their missions. Chinese Christians were put to death and missions burnt. However, his Lordship said that in spite of this their work was not futile for the example remained. Church services were held in the open air, and wherever it was possible, the missions were rebuilt. His Lordship showed our representative a picture of a man being celebrated by himself under the shade of a big tree up-country.

His Lordship was of opinion that these outrages will continue as long as the civil wars lasted. The troops who should be policing the country were withdrawn to fight each other, and brigands threw on war and famine.

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New, Unrivalled, Life-like Are These Victor Red Seal Recordings

One of the most masterly Victor Records of all time is Bloch's Concerto Grosso, which Fabien Sevitzky and the Philadelphia Chamber String Simphonietta have recorded for release this month. Here is music that vitalizes the powers of the small string orchestra to the utmost; here is a recording that couples high genius with flesh-and-blood reality! To keep it company is a truly inspiring and entirely complete recording of *The Pirates of Penzance*, performed by the Rupert D'Oyly Carte-Light Opera Company and Orchestra. Crystal-clear diction, bright and sparkling interpretation, place this album of Victor Records among the best within recent times. There are a large number of other Red Seal Records which you will want to hear and keep forever. You are cordially invited to hear them on our Victor Radio-Electrola.

MUSICAL MASTERPIECE

Concerto Grosso (Ernest Bloch)
Arliso (Bach) FABIAN SEVITZKY AND PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER STRING SIMPHONIETTA
In Album M-66 (Nos. 9596-9598). AM-66 (Nos. 9599-9601). On 3 Double-Faced
Victor Records with Explanatory Folder. List Price, \$5.00.

CONCERT SERIES

The Pirates of Penzance (Gilbert-Sullivan)
RUPERT DOYLY CARTE LIGHT OPERA COMPANY AND ORCHESTRA
In Album C-6 (Nos. 9607-9617). AC-6 (Nos. 9618-9622). On 11 Double-Faced
Victor Records with Libretto. List Price, \$16.50.

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FLORENCE MIDDAGH (Contralto)-CLAUDE E. SAUNIER (Organist)
In Album C-7 (Nos. 4171-4172-4623-9630). On 4 Double-Faced Victor Records.
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RED SEAL RECORDS

Clavelitos (Carnations) (Valverde) 2. Estrellita (Little Star) (Ponce) Russian Nightingale Song (Alabieff) AMELITA GALLUCCHI No. 1440, 10-inch	Sonata in G Major (Beethoven, Op. 30, No. 3) Violin and Piano FRITZ KREISLER-SERGEI BACHMANINOFF Nos. 8163 and 8164, 12-inch
Beau Soir (Evening Fair) (Bourget-Debusay) Chair de Lune (The Wistful Moon) (Verlaine-Szule, Op. 83, No. 1) MARY GARDEN No. 1439, 10-inch	Faust—Le veau d'or (Calf of Gold) (Gounod) Norma—Ahi del Tebro (Haughty Roman) EZIO PINZA OPERA CHORUS No. 3053, 12-inch
Phedre—Overture—Parts 1 and 2 (Massenet) ALFRED HERTZ AND SAN FRANCISCO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA No. 7154, 12-inch	Pesci d'ammore (Love's Angling) (Bracco-Barbalemy) Ce sera 'na volta (Raccontino) (V. de Crecenzo) TITO SCHIPA No. 1435, 10-inch
Sonata—Largo (Eccles-Koussevitzky) Chanson Triste (Koussevitzky, Op. 2) SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY No. 7159, 12-inch	Fête-Dieu à Séville—Parts 1 and 2 (Holiday in Seville) (Albeniz) LEO OLD STOKOVSKY AND THE PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA No. 7153, 12-inch



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THE H.K. BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE CASE FOR ORGANISED CHARITY PUT BY MRS. SOUTHERN AND HON. MR. W. E. L. SHENTON.

GREAT INCREASE IN NUMBER OF APPEALS LAST YEAR.

The annual meeting of the Hong Kong Benevolent Society was held yesterday in the Cheer O Canteen, the City Hall. Mrs. W. T. Southern, President, speaking from the chair, made an eloquent appeal for the support of the public. Putting the case for organised charity against promiscuous alms giving, she said: "We endeavour to make our dispensations constructive—a means for re-establishing men and women—of educating children to be economically independent, of building up young bodies by means of extra milk and food. We endeavour to avoid all dole-like assistance, except in the case of aged persons."

The Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton spoke of the duty of the Government to provide for those in need and put the case for repatriation of those who were unemployable.

Mrs. J. McCormack (Hon. Secretary) read a full and most interesting account of the year's work.

GOVERNMENT GRANT INCREASED.

THE REPORT.

The Report stated, *inter alia*:—Judging by the number of applications made for relief, trade conditions in the Colony have not improved. 403 visits have been paid at the City Hall, representing 152 families (as against 91 last year) the number of new cases being 60. Only a very few had to be refused help, the majority of these being transients, whom it was either not possible or deemed inadvisable to assist. In no instance has relief been refused without full enquiries having been made.

Temporary relief has been dispensed at the City Hall in sums ranging from \$1 to \$5, while monthly allowances were given when considered necessary. This accounts for \$3,041.40, an increase of \$893.31 over last year's expenditure. Passengers to England, Australia, Canada, India, America, Holland and Manila have been secured (in some instances with the co-operation of other Societies). A sum of \$3,145.31 has been expended in this way, as against \$476.47 last year.

During the past year, at a cost of \$3,709.90 being \$911.10 more than last year, 18 children have been supported at different schools. The Society is greatly indebted to the Directors of the following schools, who have made this possible by accepting reduced fees—Dioecesan Boys' School, Dioecesan Girls' School, Italian Convent, St. Joseph's College.

A considerable sum of money is spent on Christmas-boxes for the Society's most deserving cases. The Society has a furnished room in Kowloon to which married couples or women and children can be sent in urgent cases. Meals can be supplied when necessary.

Among the various nationalities assisted by the Society are British (including Colonials), American, Mexican, French, Russian, Spanish, Dutch, Indian, Cingalese, Greek, Eurasian, Malay, Mauritian, Filipino, etc.

The Committee would like to warn residents of the Colony against giving money to seemingly distressed cases without first making enquiries of the Hon. Secretary or a member of the Committee, as this frequently leads to fraud and over-lapping.

During the past year the following ladies have served on the Committee:—

Committee for 1929.

Mrs. W. T. Southern (President), Mrs. J. H. Hunt (Vice-President, Acting President), Mrs. Shellhear (Hon. Treasurer), Mrs. H. E. Goldsmith (Hon. Secretary), Mrs. J. McCormack (Hon. Secretary), Mrs. Sheldon (Assistant Hon. Secretary), Mrs. J. P. Sherry (Acting Hon. Secretary), Mrs. Alabaster, M.B.E., Mrs. G. D. R. Black, Mrs. W. J. Carrie (Acting Vice-President), Mrs. Comrie, Mrs. Costello, Mrs. Courtney, Mrs. E. Davidson, Mrs. J. Durrant, Mrs. H. K. Holmes, Mrs. C. F. Johnston, Mrs. Lander Lewis, Mrs. Schultz.

MRS. SOUTHERN ASKS FOR "THE LITTLE MORE."

The President, Mrs. Southern, addressed the meeting as follows:—It is said that "good wine needs no bush," but in the case of the Benevolent Society it is necessary occasionally to set its claims for support before the Hong Kong public. One cannot help feeling that, if people realised fully the advantages afforded by the Society's investigation of cases and administration of relief, the Society would boast many more annual subscribers than it does at present. Twelve dollars a year—one dollar a month—is not an excessive sum to "ask" for dealing with any case that the subscriber may care to send, reporting on its merits and assisting the applicant when the Committee has decided that it is deserving and within their scope.

Charity and Commonsense.

The work of the Society is not achieved in an odd hour or so. Members of the Committee give up several mornings a week to attending at the City Hall, where the preliminary interviews take place and where clothing is distributed. Personal visits are paid to the homes of applicants when necessary. Finally a fortnightly meeting of the whole Committee is held and every case is judged on its merits.

Charity can never be reduced to an exact science, but every year sees commonsense and experience applied in increasing quantities to the solution of its problems. Those who have the impulse to give, whether it be half-a-crown or a thousand pounds, know that they can have it laid out to the best advantage. The average person has no time to go into the rights or wrongs of applicants for help. He is torn between a desire to give something in case the piteous tale is genuine, or to withhold it because he has been "taken in" before by many a plausible and lusty beggar.

"The Strange, the Pitiful, the Sordid, and the Genuine."

I think that, if the general public could see our fortnightly deliberations round the table at the Helena May Institute—our harassed men and wrinkled brows—they would not grudge that magic annual \$12 or lump sum of \$50 which, given abundantly, can make our desert of difficult and distressing cases blossom like the rose with help and hope.

All cases are confidential, and it is amazing to see the strange, the pitiful, the sordid, the genuine, and the fraudulent cases that come up for assistance. Many are the disappointments but many too are the satisfactory results of investigation and relief. The Society is educating eighteen children who will be enabled by this means to support themselves and even assist their relatives later on. It has given passages, or part passages, in many sad and difficult cases, and it holds letters of deep gratitude from those "forlorn and shipwrecked brothers"—and sisters too—who have been able to make a fresh start in this way. It has secured medical treatment and holidays for some; it has assisted those in difficulty with rent; it has supplied milk to babies when this is necessary. The Committee spares neither time nor trouble to see that the money entrusted by the public is well and truly spent. This is said in no spirit of self-advertisement—the work is deeply interesting and is undertaken voluntarily because those engaged in it feel it is worth doing. But it is very discouraging and very difficult to have to make bricks without straw. It is very sad to have to refuse deserving cases.

Not Enough Money.

The hard facts remain that we cannot deal adequately with all the cases that come our way, and our financial position this year is causing us some alarm. Claims on our resources are going up, while our funds are not increasing. We administered roughly \$9,000 in 1928—We administered \$11,000 last year. We began the year 1929 with over \$9,000 to our credit. We have spent our entire income from all sources and have drawn upon capital in the form of fixed deposit to the extent of \$1,752.22. In this year's balance sheet this sum appears as an asset, but it will appear on the other side of the lantern next year. Owing to the fall of the dollar, the cost of passages has increased, and owing to the high cost of living, allowances have had to be raised in proportion.

Constructive Help—Not Dole.

As I said before, I think we can feel that, without boasting, we have given a good account of our Stewardship. Mrs. McCormack has given you some details of the year's work. We endeavour to make our dispensations constructive—a means of re-establishing men and women—of educating children to be economically independent—of building up young bodies by means of extra milk and food. We endeavour to avoid all dole-like assistance, except in the case of aged persons.

Concluding, I should like to point out that, whereas I am only the mouthpiece of the Society, it is the other people—many of them a silent body—who do the work. I wish to express my thanks to all my fellow workers, for their indefatigable labours and pleasant co-operation. And on behalf of the Committee, I wish to thank Mr. Shenton and Mr. Sutherland for their valuable advice during the past year, and the Press for their unflinching and generous assistance.

Appeal to the Public.

I appeal now to the generous public of Hong Kong, those who are present to-day and those who will read an account of these proceedings, to give their names to-day or to send to Mrs. Goldsmith, our Honorary Treasurer, at 525, The Peak, either an annual subscription of \$12 or a Life Subscription of \$50, or any other contribution either larger or smaller. Only 125 of our fellow citizens are annual subscribers, and only 139 are Life Members, of which 75 have left the Colony. It is my hope that we may find the members multiplying tenfold during the coming year. One gives twice who gives freely in an old proverb, and there is no doubt that it doubles both the effectiveness and the satisfaction of our work if we can deal generously where generosity is needed. So often we have to spoil the ship for an extra ha'porth of tar, or send adrift one who might make good.

Oh, the little more and how much it is!

And the little less, and what worlds away!

I ask hopefully and confidently for the little more."

MR. W. E. L. SHENTON'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—Last year was our Fourteenth Anniversary, a period during which the resources of the Society have been strained to the utmost. We have listened with the greatest attention to the interesting address of our President and the illuminating report of our Honorary Secretary. We close the year with a feeling of satisfaction that all has been done which could have been accomplished considering the means at our disposal. Our disposal and we are indeed grateful to those officers who have so conscientiously carried out the duties assigned to them. We know full well however, that much more might have been done, had we had the wherewithal.

Great Increase in Calls On Funds.

I have before me the Society's account for the year 1929 and I notice in that year we distributed in "relief of cases" \$2,203.15, in "education of children" \$2,995.80, and "passages, etc." \$476.47, whilst last year, the year under review, the figures were respectively \$3,041.40, \$3,709.90 and \$3,145.31, so that last year in respect of these three items alone we distributed \$4,313.55 more than in 1928. This gives some idea of the great increase in the calls on our funds, and the usefulness of our undertaking. Exchange, today, is one which is going to affect us to a very large degree, passages and relief on arrival in a foreign country, will cost us many more dollars than hitherto. These two items are I think one of the main objects of our organisation. No one knows better than our Committee how difficult it is to obtain employment here for many of those who apply to us for relief and the only course open, is to repatriate them to their homelands where conditions are less difficult and where they are more likely to be able to earn a living.

The Case For Repatriation.

When seconding the Report and Accounts last year I stated:—"A very difficult question arises in respect of a number of Europeans of various nationalities who apply for assistance from this and kindred Societies at the moment there are about thirty-five unemployed of whom twenty I gather are unemployable, four living on the Government in the House of Detention. The remainder it is impossible for various reasons to find employment for. In England there are relief works, workhouses, almshouses and other charitable institutions who would cater for these cases—in Hong Kong no such institutions exist. Surely there is some obligation on the Government either to repatriate or arrange for repatriation of such cases, or make other suitable arrangements so that they do not come on the Society. On the whole I think the answer is repatriation but it must always be remembered that there are always bound to be some to whom repatriation is inapplicable."

"An Obligation of the Colony."

When speaking in the Legislative Council last September on the Budget Estimates for this year I stated:—"Hong Kong is a great international port and as such there is a constant stream of individuals looking for employment. Some are attracted by the prospects of possible work, some because they are unable to get work elsewhere. There is also another class, who cease to become employable. The able bodied are found employment by the General Charities Organisation, the Hong Kong Benevolent Association and other charities but it is of the last class I now speak. It is impossible to find work for them. They wander between the Sailors' Home and the Hong Kong Benevolent Association and often through no fault of their own become a charge on the Colony. They are of various nationalities and, as far as possible, they should be repatriated, but there is still a residue for whom a refuge should be provided. We have no old age pensions or insurance. They are nevertheless an obligation of the Colony."

I again reiterate what I previously stated because I still believe it to be a matter which should receive this Colony's attention.

Increase of Government Grant.

The Honorary Secretary's Report is a most interesting and arresting description of a year's charitable endeavour, and no one can read it without being impressed with the very real work our Committee has freely and voluntarily accomplished. Perhaps the highest appreciation of our efforts is the fact that the Government has seen fit to increase our annual grand-in-aid from \$1,000 to \$2,500 a token of appreciation of the services the Society has and is rendering to this Colony. Very pleasing reading is the description of the co-operation which exists between our Society and the other philanthropic institutions here. Misplaced and irresponsible charity can rarely do good, whilst organised charity, carefully investigated and impartially distributed, will bring light into many a desolate home and hope to those to whom an existence has become well-nigh intolerable.

Organised Charity.

To be charitable is natural but there are many who owing to the pressure under which the business life of to-day is carried on, have no time to think or act charitably, and as often as not when so inclined, are in fact directing their efforts into wrong channels. The art of administration is the faculty to get others to do correctly what one has neither the time nor the occasion to do one's self. Here we have an institution, fully organised and equipped to act charitably for those who have neither the time nor the occasion so to do themselves—those so disposed can, however, safely entrust to us the money they desire distributed to worthy objects and rest assured that the same will be faithfully and fairly applied, and that their contributions will be directed into those channels where it is most needed and really appreciated. It is of course almost superfluous to quote the old saying "charity begins at home" any way here we have a charity not only functioning within our gates but whose operations are within our own city walls.

Tribute to Capt. F. Baylis.

When talking of charitable thoughts and actions I desire to mention the name of one who will be leaving us shortly—Capt. F. Baylis—for many years Superintendent of the Sailors' Home—many are there, who have applied to him for assistance and many are there, who, when his name is a name only in this Colony, will remember him and be grateful to him. On behalf of our Society I wish to thank him for his assistance of so many occasions and we wish him everything good for the future. (Applause.)

Another paragraph in the report caught my eye and I expect many others will also notice it—that is the one referring to the furnished room in Kowloon—surely this is a beginning in the right direction and must develop into something far more pretentious, than "a furnished room in Kowloon to which married couples or women and children can be sent in urgent cases." Here is a scheme with vast possibilities and I think many of us hope to hear much more about it in next year's report.

In conclusion, I desire to appeal to all, who take an interest in their fellow men, much is being done but how very much more lies before us, and could be done, if only we had the funds at our disposal.

Lastly I desire to thank Mr. Patterson and the Committee of "Cheer O" Y.M.C.A. for the kind permission to use this room for our meeting.

I have great pleasure in proposing the adoption of the Report and the Accounts.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted on the proposal of the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, seconded by Mrs. Black.

THANKS OF THE SOCIETY.

A vote of thanks was registered to Mr. Hampton Ross who had so kindly assisted the Society by auditing the accounts on three different occasions. Mrs. Southern, after a few words of appreciation of her splendid work, wished Mrs. J. H. Hunt (vice-president) a very happy home leave, and announced that the Rev. H. V. Brougham, Father Rignato and the Rev. J. Horace Johnson had all kindly offered to help the Society especially with difficult cases. (Applause.)

PO HING THEATRE CASE.

REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE QUESTIONED.

APPEAL IN FULL COURT.

Reference to an adjudication by the Registrar of the Supreme Court as to the amount due under a judgment, was made at the Full Court of Appeal yesterday, the Judges sitting being Sir Henry Gollan, Sir Peter Grain (Chief Justice, H.B.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai), and Mr. Justice Wood.

The defendant-appellant, Ma Tau Nam, was represented by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, and Mr. H. G. Sheldon appeared for the plaintiff-respondent, Chai Wai, landlord of the Po Hing Theatre.

The history of the case was that the plaintiff leased the theatre to defendant for three Chinese years at \$1,000 per month commencing from February 5, 1929. There was a proviso in the lease giving the plaintiff the right of re-entry, and on June 8, 1929, the landlord gave notice to the tenant to terminate the lease. Defendant did not comply with the request and a writ was issued on June 12.

Judgment was entered against the defendant, and it was left to the Registrar to assess the amount of mesne profits and damages suffered by the plaintiff.

The grounds for the appeal were that the Registrar had certified and directed judgment to be entered upon questions beyond the limits of the Court's order.

After outlining these facts, Mr. Jenkin said that when taking the lease defendant had to deposit \$7,500. The plaintiff alleged that defendant had only paid \$5,000 in cash and the balance of \$2,500 was represented by a promissory note.

Outside the Court's Judgment.

Mr. Jenkin remarked that the case was unusual, because although judgment had been entered against his client for \$1,353.27, he would have to submit that judgment should have been entered for a higher sum. Counsel pointed out that the Registrar had awarded to plaintiff a sum which would never be recoverable as mesne profits or damages and were not referred to in any shape or form in the statement of claim. The Registrar also dealt with a lease which was entirely different, and adjudicated on items owing by plaintiff to defendant over which he had no authority.

Dealing with the promissory note, Mr. Jenkin said that the Registrar had no power to adjudicate on the point. Counsel continued that the defendant's name did not appear on the document, and in spite of protests the Registrar decided the point.

After dealing with the items, counsel said that defendant was prepared to pay plaintiff what he was entitled to, but defendant wanted a proper settlement between them.

Mr. Sheldon's Reply.

Mr. Sheldon in his address stated that the question the Court had to decide was whether there was any evidence before the Registrar by which the sums awarded could come under the head of mesne damages.

The lessee, he said had broken his covenant, and agreed to a judgment as to costs for recovery of possession, and mesne profits. What damages, therefore, could the lessor claim? The lessee had admitted trespass, but refused to pay certain special damages set out in the claim.

Sir Peter Grain pointed out at this stage that what the Registrar had evidently done was to find out what was due between the parties, whereas all he was asked to do was to find out what was due according to the judgment.

The Court reserved judgment.

LOCAL WILLS PROVED.

ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. H. W. PARRY.

Local estate worth \$2,100 was left by Mr. H. W. Parry, who died at Kowloon Hospital on September 11, 1928. He was master of the s.s. Kong So, belonging to the Tung Yick Steamship Company, and was formerly of Cardiff.

In a will dated April 30, 1929, testator left everything to his mother, Mrs. Emma Sarah Parry, and his sister, Miss Gwendolen Marion Parry, both of 31, Waterloo Gardens, Cardiff.

Mr. R. C. Pass, of 20, Kent Road, Kowloon, has been granted letters of administration with will annexed.

Chinese Estate.

Mak Sai Chi, alias Mak Hung Fook Tong, alias Ming Shing Tong, ginseng and deer horn merchant, who died at 39, Bonham Street West, on June 24, 1929, left estate of \$10,700 in the Colony.

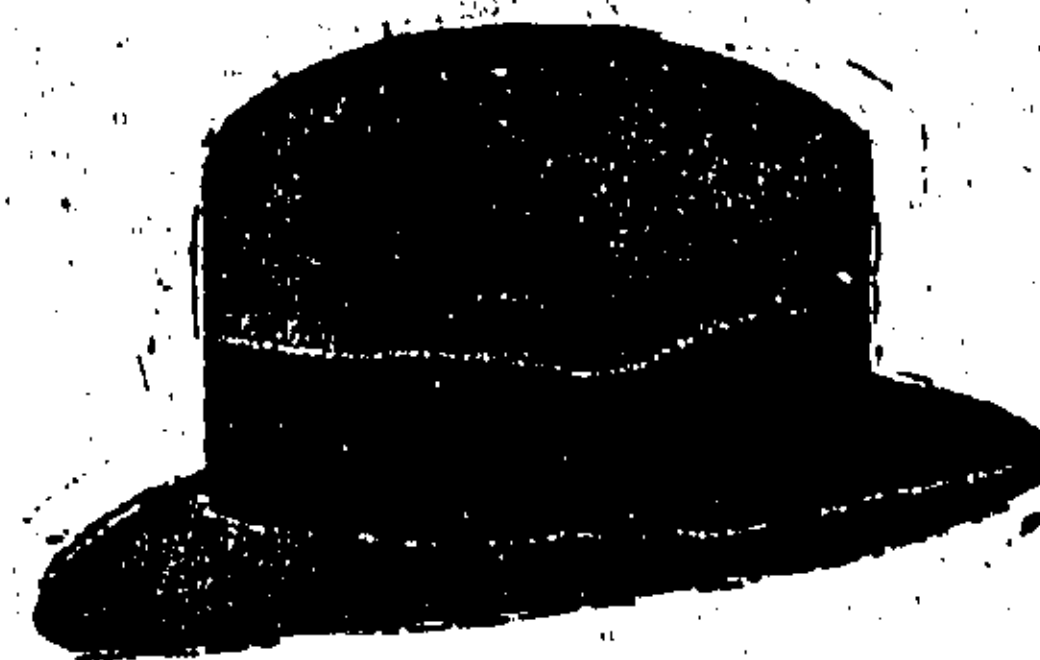
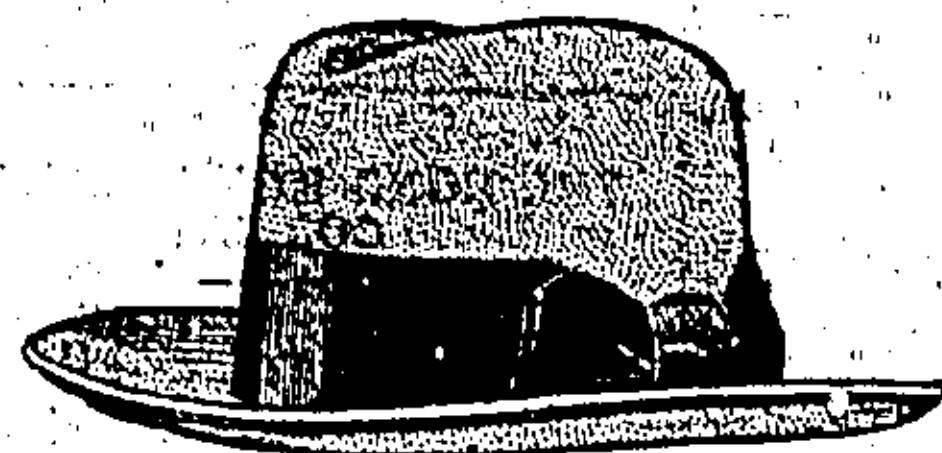
The widow, Mak Lai Shi, who lives at 43, Fung Yuen Chung Yeak, Western Suburb, Canton, having renounced her title to administration, the testator's son, Max Ting Chung, has been granted letters of administration.

A man handles his hat in the company of others more often than any other thing he wears. It thus more easily becomes the subject of conversation. That means he gets more opportunity for pride in the possession of a good hat than in any other article of his dress.

A "GLYN" HAT

made by the famous firm of GLYN & Co., 44, Old Bond Street, London, IS A SURE WINNER—when compared with other makes. The Quality of the Fur, the trimmings and other minor details make the "Glyn" a better product.

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COLUMBIA THE NEW 1930 MODEL

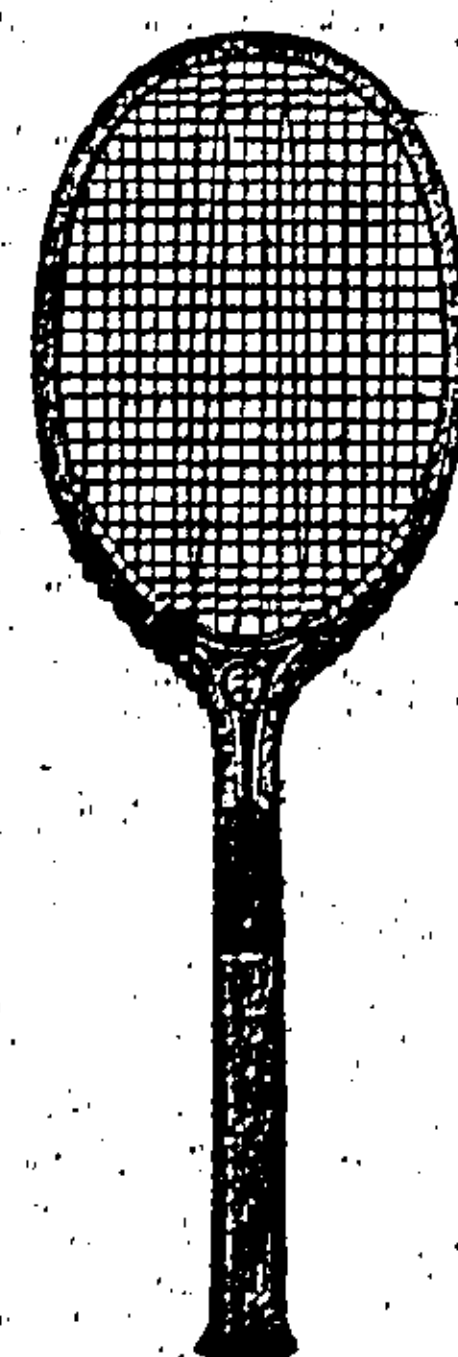


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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONG KONG BRANCH OF THE ENGLISH ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. SOUTHERN
Will Deliver a Lecture on
JANE AUSTEN

5.30 P.M. TO-DAY
(TUESDAY, MARCH 4TH)
At Government House.

R. G. BIRCH,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

HONG KONG TELEPHONE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on SATURDAY, the 15th DAY of MARCH 1930, at the BOARD ROOM of the Company, Second Floor, Exchange Building, Hong Kong, at 11 O'CLOCK A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors, for the Financial Year ended 31st December, 1929, and re-electing Two Directors and the Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th MARCH to the 15th MARCH, 1930, Both Days inclusive.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1930.

By Order of the Board,

W. L. MCKENZIE,
Secretary.

14, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hong Kong.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF SIOW KONG OHIA (蘇 翁 基) or SIU KOON CHIA alias SIU SWEE KEE or SIU SUY KEE (蘇 翁 基) alias JOSEPH SIOW, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of the Provisions of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order on the 27th Day of FEBRUARY, 1930, Limiting the Time for Creditors and Others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 27th DAY of MARCH, 1930.

All Creditors and Others are accordingly hereby required to send in their Claims to the Underigned on or before That Date.

GEO. K. HALL BRUTON & CO.,
Solicitors for the Executor,
St. George's Building,
Hong Kong.

HONG KONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL SHOW of FLOWERS and VEGETABLES will be held in the CITY HALL, on THURSDAY, 6th MARCH, 1930, from 3 P.M. to 7 P.M.

ADMISSION ... \$1.00.

There will be an Orchestra in attendance.

Prizes will be distributed by Mrs. SOUTHERN at 6 P.M.

THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN QUEENSLAND).

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF SECOND INTERIM DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SECOND INTERIM DIVIDEND of 1 SHILLING Per Share on account of the Year ending 31st MARCH, 1930, has been declared by the Directors of the Company in Brisbane, payable to Shareholders on the Register at Brisbane and Singapore on TUESDAY, 25th MARCH, 1930.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that the SINGAPORE TRANSFER REGISTERS will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 11th MARCH to TUESDAY, 25th MARCH, 1930, Both Days inclusive for the Preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board,

DERRICK & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
Local Secretaries.

Hong Kong Bank Chambers,
Singapore, 22nd Feb., 1930.

HONG KONG TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

DEMONSTRATION MODEL.

A DEMONSTRATION SET showing the Operation of the Automatic Switches during the Progress of a Call, and demonstrating the Various Tones received at Each Stage has been installed in the MAIN LOUNGE of LANE, CHAWWORTH'S CAFE, and Telephone Users are Earnestly Requested to avail themselves of the Opportunity of Becoming Conversant with the Method of Operation by paying a Visit to This Working Model where Officers of the Company will be in attendance to explain the Functioning of the Switches and the Meaning of the Different Tones.

J. P. SHEPHERD,
Manager.

INTIMATIONS.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the OFFICES of Messrs. DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, on MONDAY, the 10th MARCH, 1930, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1929.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st MARCH to 10th MARCH, 1930, Both Days inclusive.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

THE HONG KONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, P. & O. BUILDING, on WEDNESDAY, 12th MARCH, 1930, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December 1929, and electing Directors and Auditors.

THE REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th FEBRUARY 1930 to 15th MARCH 1930, Both Days inclusive, during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 19th Feb., 1930. [9035]

THE HONG KONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO., LTD., on THURSDAY, the 13th MARCH, 1930, at 11 O'CLOCK, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1929.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 3rd MARCH, 1930, to THURSDAY, the 13th MARCH, 1930, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

F. H. CRAPPELL,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 24th Feb., 1930. [9070]

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's TOWN OFFICE, 2, Lower ALBERT ROAD, on FRIDAY, the 14th MARCH, 1930, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1929, declaring a Dividend and re-electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 14th MARCH, 1930, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. D. THOMSON,
Acting Secretary.

Hong Kong, 24th Feb., 1930. [9074]

HONG KONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of HONG KONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO., LTD., Hong Kong, on TUESDAY, the 18th DAY of MARCH, 1930, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, to transact the Ordinary Business of the Company.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 4th to TUESDAY, the 18th MARCH, 1930, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 24th Feb., 1930. [9067]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

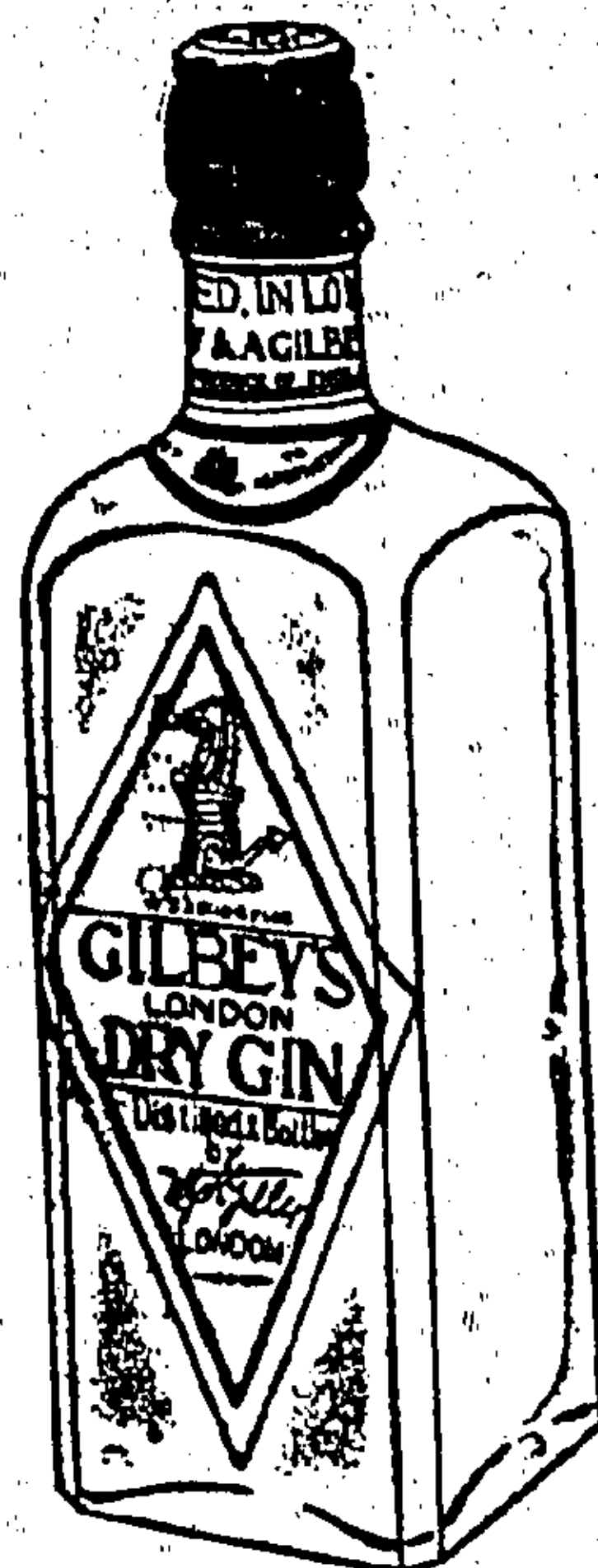
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, CHATER ROAD, Victoria, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th DAY of MARCH, 1930, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December 1929.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 8th MARCH, 1930, to WEDNESDAY, 13th MARCH, 1930, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

SHAWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hong Kong, 20th Feb., 1930. [9036]



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THE HONG KONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

AMENDED NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held in the BOARD ROOM of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., P. & O. BUILDING, VICTORIA, HONG KONG, on TUESDAY, 4th MARCH, 1930, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and Electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 10th FEBRUARY to TUESDAY, 4th MARCH, 1930, Both Days inclusive, during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

8977]

THE HONG KONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONG KONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED, will, on the Requisition of Sir ROBERT MO TUNG, and Messrs. LI TAI TONG, T. N. CHAU, M. K. LO, T. N. CHAU, as Executors of CHAU SIU KI deceased, KAI MING deceased, TUNG CHUNG WAI, LI KOON CHUN, WONG YUN TUNG and C. A. DA ROSA, being Shareholders holding in the Aggregate upwards of 1/10th of the Issued Share Capital of the Company in pursuance of Article 65 of the Articles of Association of the Company and in exercise of the power conferred by Section 67 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 BE HELD in the BOARD ROOM of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., LIMITED, P. & O. BUILDING, VICTORIA, HONG KONG, on TUESDAY, the 4th DAY of MARCH, 1930, immediately after the Conclusion of the Annual General Meeting.

"For the purpose of considering the general policy of the Company in regard to its farming-out of the 'Chines' freight and passage money' tenders sent in to the Company in respect thereof, and for the purpose of passing such Resolutions in relation thereto as may be thought fit."

Dated this 17th day of February, 1930.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

9042]

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 8.05 p.m., stated:—

The Northern depression has moved into the Sea of Japan. The Southern depression remains over Tongking.

Local Forecast:—E. and S.E. winds, moderate, cloudy, fog, probably rain.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.

Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 411.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, MARCH 4, 1930.

CANTON'S DILEMMA.

ABOUT a fortnight ago General CHEN MING SHU, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Council, made a visit to Wuchow by aeroplane to attend a conference of Canton military leaders. It was a conference that may loom large in history, for the matter at issue was the policy to be adopted by Kwangtung towards the crisis in the North. Nothing definite has been yet disclosed, but secrecy is the forcing bed of rumour, and reports are widespread as to sharp divergences of opinion between General CHEN MING SHU and General CHEN TAI TONG, the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung Armies. It is by no means the first time that stories have been current of disagreement between these two leaders. Information to this effect has been emanating from "well-authenticated sources" ever since the two men assumed their present posts, following LI TAI HSIN's detention by CHIANG KAI SHEK. But such speculations are rife about every prominent Chinese and his colleagues. There has been such constant dissension and treachery that China has grown cynical of the notion that any two men, of equal abilities, could work together for the public good. Fortunately, Canton has seen less of these personal rivalries during the last three or four years than most parts of China. No European knows what goes on at Chinese secret councils, and were one present the suavely guarded expressions, and the deeply veiled allusions of the protagonists would convey little of what was transpiring. We in Hong Kong, whose interests are bound up in a peaceful and settled China, certainly hope that two such men as CHEN MING SHU and CHEN TAI TONG are not sacrificing to their personal ambitions the public and patriotic interests dependent upon their good faith towards each other. That they may differ is possible, but to suggest an open clash is a serious matter, and, indeed, the latest indications are that CHEN MING SHU has accepted CHEN TAI TONG's views of the situation.

There is certainly reason for taking the optimistic view with regard to these two leaders, for both have had distinguished and honourable careers. General CHEN MING SHU, after co-operating with LI TAI HSIN in the campaign of 1928 against the "Ironsides," loyally accepted second place at Canton, and did not, as many knowing persons predicted, attempt a coup d'état. He refused to engage in the projected "crusade" against Nanking, when LI TAI HSIN was placed under arrest, but took control at Canton, and has steadily pursued a policy of administrative reform, so far as warlike interruptions have allowed; and at the same time maintaining extremely friendly relations with Hong Kong and foreign interests in Canton. General CHEN TAI TONG is the victor of the two arduous campaigns in which the Kwangsi clique and the Kwangsi "Ironside" coalition successively sought the capture of Canton. Both efforts were foiled by well-timed counter-strokes, delivered after weeks of defensive strategy. CHEN TAI TONG, it may be remembered, resigned several political posts in order to devote his whole time to the Army, and he has trained a well-disciplined force that has proved itself against the redoubtable "Ironsides," who were generally reckoned the best fighters in China.

The point now at issue in the Wuchow conference is whether Kwangtung should play an active or a passive part in war breaks out between CHIANG KAI SHEK and YEN HSI SHAN. General CHEN TAI TONG is supposed to have stood for non-intervention, on both military and economic grounds. He urged, and cannot raise further funds for elaborate campaigning in the North. Also, he argues that if troops are sent north the rebels in Kwangsi, the Reds on the Northern border, and the doubtful elements in Fukien and Hunan cannot be held in check, and a third big menace to Canton will materialise. There is no question of Canton's loyalty to Nanking, but for reasons of expediency, money and men should not be sent to Nanking. At first sight this appears almost unanswerable, and, in addition, it can be urged that CHIANG KAI SHEK is more likely to compromise and settle the issue without fighting if he finds he has not got Canton altogether in his pocket. But CHEN MING SHU's case rested on big principles. If China is ever to enjoy peace she must have a government whose word is law. The Republic will not have rest so long as provincial governments can obey or disobey as they please. If the Nanking Government requires troops from Canton, troops must be sent. They are part of the national Army. To do otherwise is to perpetuate the feudal armies which are the curse of modern China.

If Nanking and Canton could work in complete harmony, the effect would be immense. The creation of a solid block, centre and south, would discourage rebels, and melt hostile coalitions. General TAI TONG's policy must result at best in a loose confederation of provinces, in which differences would increase, as in the European States, and divide China for ever. But China has known unity in the past, and has a nominal unity at the moment. Now is the time to turn the theoretical consolidation into a reality, and Nanking may do it if Canton stands at her side. The decision is extraordinarily difficult. It may be that China is not ready for unification; that the thing is impracticable, however desirable it may seem. There are many who take that view, but no one can withhold sympathy from the Chinese leaders, among whom CHEN MING SHU is one of the ablest, who boldly seek to embrace the larger and more difficult patriotism that strives to build out of the present chaos a United States of China.

A quick frank recognition of the weakness of the situation in Spain was made recently by General Primo de Rivera in a special number on the year 1929 issued by the journal A.B.C. "I admit that my own opinion at the moment is that the Dictatorship is beginning to waste away." Very important also were commentaries by the Prime Minister on the economic situation. He remarked upon the increase in the public debt under the Dictatorship, adding, however, that it would be unjust to ignore the public works, new roads, and improvements of every kind that have been accomplished. Of no less significance was an editorial in the Catholic *El Debate*, which is usually in favour of the Government. According to this paper the main difficulty of getting out of the present situation was the retention in office of General Primo de Rivera, who is above all a military man, although with indisputable statesmanlike qualities. "He was good for Dictatorship. He is not the man now wanted to give a juridical and constitutional regime." Since this comment was written the Dictator has resigned.

Two cases of typhoid, one Chinese, and one non-Chinese, are the only entries in the M.O.H.'s return of notifiable diseases reported during the week-end.

As there was practically no business last week on the local Stock Exchange, owing to the race-meeting, there is no review of the share-market by "Kufan" in to-day's issue.

In celebration of their 90th birthday, the Kwong Woo Store at 66 Queen's Road, Central, is allowing a special discount of 20 per cent. for cash sales of jade and gold and silver ware.

The Canton Government has appointed Mr. Au Kwok Keung as managing director of the Central Bank of China in succession to Mr. Lin Tien-Chi who has been transferred to the Finance Ministry in Nanking.

Chan Chau U of 35 Austin Road was attacked by six men, at his house on Saturday afternoon. The assailants, one of whom used an iron bar, inflicted serious wounds on Chan who was removed to Kowloon Hospital.

The following marriages are announced to take place shortly:—Mr. Sidney James Bradell, of Hong Kong Police, to Miss Margery Ethel Kettle, of 3, Wellington Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, who is travelling to Hong Kong on the s.s. Mantua. Rev. Henry Mattocks, Chanchow, Amoy, to Miss Dorothy Latham, of Manila.

A report has been made to the police by the M.B.K. that their vessel Taiwo Maru collided with a junk in a dense fog sometime yesterday, causing the latter and throwing sixteen members of her crew into the sea. They were, however, all picked up by the Taiwo Maru, and brought back to this port, arriving here at 6.30 p.m. yesterday.

A very enjoyable "engagement party" was held yesterday afternoon at Lane Crawford's Restaurant, when the betrothal was announced of Miss Mary Ho, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ho Kwong to Mr. S. W. Liang, son of the late Chun Tung Liang Sing, a former Chinese Minister to the United States and to Germany. The party, which took the form of a *theat* was attended by about 300 guests.

A report has been made to the authorities to the effect that four new Winchester rifles were stolen from the s.s. Hin Sang between 10 and 11 o'clock on Sunday night. The ship was lying in the Northern Anchorage at the time.

With two orchestras playing the latest hits, and with their grounds prettily decorated and well-illuminated, the bachelors of the Club de Recreo gave their fellow members a dance on Saturday night. The function was well attended and dancing was kept up to a late hour.

A number of taxicab companies and individual proprietors in Paris are refusing to make the 50 per cent. increase in fares which they are permitted by a recent regulation. Many are accepting the old fares, maintaining that their previous profits have been adequate.

Mysteries of Paris. Whatever other things may be dear in Paris no one could complain about the cab fares; for several years it has been possible to take a taxicab trip round most of the city for the price of a single journey between two stations in London.

But the Paris drivers were recently permitted to increase their fares by 50 per cent.—and now comes the astonishing news that "a number of taxicab companies and individual proprietors" are "accepting" the old fares, maintaining that their previous profits have been adequate." Really, they deserve a public statue—a memorial was erected in Normandy not so long ago to the inventor of Camembert cheese, and a cab-driver who declines to put his fares up is a much more meritorious and remarkable bird. The only possible explanation is that the Paris cabbies must regard scooting round the city as fast as he can go as a kind of blood-sport, and fears that if he put his price up he might lose his amateur status.

General Primo's Admission. A quick frank recognition of the weakness of the situation in Spain was made recently by General Primo de Rivera in a special number on the year 1929 issued by the journal A.B.C. "I admit that my own opinion at the moment is that the Dictatorship is beginning to waste away." Very important also were commentaries by the Prime Minister on the economic situation. He remarked upon the increase in the public debt under the Dictatorship, adding, however, that it would be unjust to ignore the public works, new roads, and improvements of every kind that have been accomplished. Of no less significance was an editorial in the Catholic *El Debate*, which is usually in favour of the Government. According to this paper the main difficulty of getting out of the present situation was the retention in office of General Primo de Rivera, who is above all a military man, although with indisputable statesmanlike qualities. "He was good for Dictatorship. He is not the man now wanted to give a juridical and constitutional regime." Since this comment was written the Dictator has resigned.

The Mul-Tai Problem. According to a statement which has been officially communicated to the Chinese papers in the Colony, less than 100 girls have been registered with the authorities as *mul-tai*. Evidently the owners of these girls do not regard very seriously the recent order for compulsory registration, nor does the official statement appearing in the vernacular papers remind Chinese readers that a fine of \$250 will be imposed upon those persons failing to register their *mul-tai*. The possibility of prosecution for failure to register before June 1 next is mentioned, but no indication of the penalty is given. Possibly a more strongly worded reminder is necessary, for the number of registrations so far recorded shows that Chinese regard the recent order rather as a joke than as a really serious notification. An interesting indication of the Chinese attitude has been recently taken note of. A man from Samshui, hearing that his daughter had been sold to a Chinese in Hong Kong, came to the Colony and found the girl. She complained bitterly to her father of ill-treatment and asked him to take her away. The man decided to take his daughter home, but when he called at the house next day, the girl's mistress told him the *mul-tai* had run away. Moreover, the woman told the girl's father that if he called there again, she would have him arrested! The man then reported the circumstances to the Anti-Mul-Tai Society, but when an effort was made to investigate the facts it was found that the whole family had vanished! That the owner of a *mul-tai* should threaten the father of the girl with arrest for trying to recover his daughter clearly indicates the contempt with which the law is regarded—and will be regarded until the Government shows that it really means business.

Miss Mary Pickford, the film star, has succeeded in her suit against the attempt of the State to collect \$18,000 in additional inheritance tax on the estate left her by her mother.

A message from Cuernavaca states that a negro was lynched at Yatape, in the State of Morelos, Mexico, for cannibalism. It is alleged that he devoured two little girls before an enraged mob caught him.

"We are satisfied that he took the umbrella without any felonious intent; it was a very wet night," said a detective sergeant at Enfield police-court, when a man described as of independent means appeared to answer a charge of stealing an umbrella. The sergeant added that the police had no evidence to offer, as the prosecutor wished to withdraw the charge. Sir Henry Bowles, the chairman, dismissing the charge remarked: "The loss of umbrellas from hotels and clubs is such a well-known thing that the time of the Courts would be fully occupied if proceedings were taken in each case."

Sportmen All. Observant persons must have noticed the keen but friendly rivalry between Chinese and non-Chinese stables at the Annual Race Meeting which has just concluded. The principal honours were shared, although both the Derby and the Champions went to non-Chinese stables. The importation of high-class performers continues on both sides. The appearance on the scene of Apollo, on whom a very large sum was spent, was balanced by the arrival of Diana Bay. Apollo was a tried performer, and as such, commanded respect; the rival camp kept their candidate "dark," not with any intention to mislead the public but to avoid any suggestion of a desire to damage a rival's prestige before they met. This friendly rivalry bids well for Hong Kong racing, and when the Annual races come round again, there should be plenty of good material available. The Chinese of both sexes who attend the races nowadays far outnumber the Europeans, and it seems as if the "Sport of Kings" has gripped the Chinese public in the same manner as football. The new grand-stands have proved an enormous improvement on the old structure, and the gate receipts last week must have been a record in keeping with the performances on the track, where seven records were lowered, some by Chinese-owned animals and some by foreign-owned.

Up to now the Derby has only once been won by a Chinese owner, and now that they are taking such an earnest interest in the game and generally acting in a sportsmanlike manner—even to the extent of lending jockeys to their rivals—all who are in any way interested in racing will wish the Chinese owners the best of luck. Throughout the meeting there was not a protest, nor a suggestion of any unfairness on either side, and taking into consideration the fact that fields were consistently big, this augurs well for racing in Hong Kong. Above all it shows that those connected with racing—owners and jockeys alike—are sportsmen first, last, and all the time.

Looking Back 25 Years. A butcher in the market, when asked the reason for the rise in the price of meat, informs his customers that the *likin* tax on cattle brought to Hong Kong has been increased to 85 a head. If this be true, it is the obvious duty of the Government to inquire into the reason for the increased impost, and to take such action as may be necessary in the matter.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, March 4, 1930.

Looking Back 50 Years. A very remarkable book "Russia Before and After the War," by the author of "Society in St. Petersburg," has been translated into English. The author is a Russian, he writes calmly and impartially, and he is clearly familiar at all points with the subjects of which he treats. Our present purpose is to make an extract from a supplementary chapter, which appears to-day to even more to the purpose to-day than when it was originally penned—"The fears expressed by the author last July, when forecasting a larger and more menacing extension of the revolutionary movement throughout Russia, have been only too sadly and strikingly confirmed. Nay, it would seem that these are destined to be realised to the full. The prospect, indeed, is gloomy, and the situation critical in the extreme. If nothing is done to relieve the intolerable pressure of arbitrary rule, and to respond to the wishes for reform entertained by all Russians of acute and moderation, and if the Government persists in the foreign policy intended solely and incessantly to distract the attention of the National party towards matters abroad, then the only question to be decided, and to be decided very shortly, will be this: Whether Europe will live to see first the collapse of the old system of absolutism, and then a foreign war for the purpose of diverting the national mind; or whether a war is to come first (beginning with the help of France) and the revolution is to follow at the news of the first defeat.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, March 4, 1930.

PRINCE OF WALES TAKEN ILL.

AN ATTACK OF MALARIA.

HIS ENDURANCE ON SAFARI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Nairobi, March 3. It is officially stated that the Prince of Wales is suffering from an attack of sub-tertian malaria, in consequence of which he has returned here. The fever is following a normal course and it is anticipated that His Highness will be quite well in a few days.

The Prince of Wales was recently viewing the country from an aeroplane and observed large herds of elephant, lion, and buffalo in the Voi district. He accordingly decided to move his camp there and begin a new safari. The party left on February 25 but returned to Nairobi unexpectedly last night.

Previous despatches described the Prince of Wales's amazing endurance on the safari in taking photographs and outdistancing his companions in his zeal to obtain good pictures of big game, sometimes at uncomfortably close quarters.

No Cause for Anxiety.

The news of the Prince of Wales's illness came as a complete surprise to members of the Prince's household in London. Sir Aldo Castellani, the authority on tropical diseases, interviewed by Reuter to-night, explained that sub-tertian malaria should cause no anxiety provided it was taken in hand promptly, as had doubtless happened in the Prince's case. He expressed the opinion that the best course would be for His Highness to remain at Nairobi for a fortnight after his temperature drops, and then come home. "I should not advise him to stay in Africa," he added.

Return Home Likely.

Nairobi, March 3. While attacks of sub-tertian malaria pass off after 48 hours, during which time the patient suffers high temperature and great discomfort, the Prince of Wales is bound to feel rather weak and run-down after his illness.

The question is being eagerly debated here whether his medical advisers may not urge him to change his present plans for a return journey to Europe, which would entail a long and exhausting journey through Uganda, Lake Albert and the Nile Valley to Cairo.

Condition Improves.

LATER. A bulletin issued at noon states that the condition of the Prince of Wales continues to improve. No complications have occurred, and a complete recovery is expected at an early date.

FRENCH CABINET.

NAVAL DELEGATION TO LONDON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Mar. 2. The Cabinet meets on Tuesday and goes into Parliament on Wednesday, and the naval delegation leaves for London on Thursday, with the exception of M. Tardieu, who will wait for a few days.

M. Tardieu retains 20 of the Ministers of his last Cabinet, the most notable departures being M. Cheron, whose financial policy caused the ministerial downfall, M. Loucheur and M. Leygues, who are succeeded by the recognised naval expert, M. Dumesnil. The new ministers have been chosen from the further Left, to placate the opposition in that quarter.

NOVELIST'S DEATH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 3. The death is announced of the novelist, Mr. D. H. Lawrence, at Venice in the South of France.

ASSOCIATION CUP.

SEMI-FINAL DRAW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 3. The draw for the semi-final of the Association Cup is as follows: Nottingham Forest or Wednesday versus Huddersfield at Manchester United's ground. Arsenal versus Newcastle or Hull on Leeds ground.

THE NEW INDIAN TARIFFS.

ALLEGED ANTI-JAPANESE BARRIER.

OSAKA MANUFACTURERS PROTEST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OSAKA, March 3.

A joint statement made to the Press by the Cotton Spinners' Association and the Cotton Exporters and Dealers' Associations regarding the Indian cotton duty, says that there is no objection to the revenue tariff, but the proposed increase provides for the exemption of British goods, which constitute the largest portion of imported goods, and establishes an effective anti-Japanese barrier, because the new tariff imposes a 15 per cent. duty on British goods but against Japanese 20 per cent., or a specific duty which, converted *ad valorem*, will amount to more than 20 per cent., and in some cases as much as 38 per cent., therefore the new duties are highly discriminatory, making fair competition out of the question.

In Favour of Lancashire.

The statement expresses the gravest concern lest the new tariff will kill the growing Indo-Japanese trade in both exports and imports. It is seriously doubted if the proposal reflects the wishes of the Indian people because the new duty aims at the protection of Lancashire at the expense of the Indian masses. It is feared that if a precedent of preferential tariff is established in India, sooner or later it will be extended to other goods besides cotton.

Cotton traders point out that if preferential treatment is necessary Japanese goods should be most favourably considered, because they contain "more than 25 per cent. Empire material" from raw cotton from India.

The matter is attracting widespread attention because the Indian proposal has caused a slump of stocks in other markets.

AUSTRALIAN MINING DISPUTE.

AWARD LEGALLY BAD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, March 3.

The High Court, by a majority, decided that Justice Deasy's second interim arbitration award in effect to the inter-State dispute, which existed in the coal mining industry arising out of New South Wales troubles, and that wages should be awarded at pre-stoppage rates is legally bad and void.

CANBERRA, March 3. Mr. Scullin commenting on the High Court decision, said it was monstrous that the Commonwealth law could not operate and settle a dispute, the effect of which was felt by the whole of Australia. This and other High Court decisions, emphasised the need of increased industrial powers for the Commonwealth.

RECENT HURRICANE IN FIJI.

FURTHER DETAILS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

ROUVY, Mar. 2. The Colonial Office has received from the Governor of Fiji further information regarding the hurricane, which passed through the group of islands on December 11 and 12 last. It is known that 20 people perished in the floods and five others are missing.

The comparatively small loss of life was due to the splendid rescue work carried out by volunteers. Prompt measures taken by the District Commissioners and the Central and Local Relief Committees for housing and feeding the people rendered temporarily destitute, also undoubtedly minimised the loss of life, especially amongst young children.

The sugar cane crop was not seriously affected, but coconut plantations suffered, and copra exports will be reduced for some time. Banana plantations were particularly hard hit, and in many cases completely ruined. Hundreds of cattle were destroyed, and widespread damage was done to native food crops. Considerable damage was done to buildings, roads, and bridges.

MILLIONAIRE FLYER AT KARACHI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KARACHI, Mar. 2. The American newspaper magazine, Mr. Van Lear Black, has arrived here from Jask, Persia.

GANDHI SENDS ULTIMATUM.

INDIAN OUTLOOK SERIOUS.

GOVERNMENT PREPARED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMMADABAD, Mar. 2.

Gandhi is sending a special messenger to the Viceroy with an ultimatum. The plan of campaign has not been disclosed. Gandhi himself will lead the first batch of civil disobedients in Gujarat, where salt is manufactured. If he is arrested, the leadership will be assumed by Vallabhai Patel, the brother of the Speaker in the Legislative Assembly.

The leader of the no-tax fiasco last year was Bardoli, who has declared that "a war unprecedented in the history of the world will start in a few days, beginning at Gujarat. Those who are afraid of death should go on a pilgrimage. Those who possess riches should emigrate."

Gandhi's secretary has returned from a visit to places at Gujarat and expresses the opinion that if the Government salt depots are raided, the raiders will be freed on, but "everyone can manufacture salt over the whole coastline."

When the disobedience starts, village officers will be called on to resign en bloc. Farmers will be urged to withdraw their relatives from Government service, and a social boycott will be declared against Government servants. Non-payment of taxes will be advised whenever the people are ready.

Princes Declare Allegiance.

New DELHI, Mar. 2. The Chamber of Princes has passed a resolution welcoming Dominion status at the earliest possible moment, and emphatically disapproving of separation from the British Empire.

CONFESSED MURDERER'S SANITY.

PRISONER EXAMINED PSYCHOPATHICALLY.

[UNITED PRESS.]

New York, Feb. 24.—A psychopath examination is to be made of James Baker, self-confessed "thrill killer," to determine whether some form of insanity is not responsible for his tales of purposeless murders which police have not been able to confirm.

Baker, who was brought, here to-day from Detroit, has been given a preliminary examination by police headquarters, and it is understood that this tended to develop a growing conviction that he is not mentally sound.

The only death which has thus far been confirmed, out of the list of nine murders confessed by Baker, is that of Henry Gaw, Guggenheim Laboratories watchman, and while Gaw is known to have died it is not wholly certain that he was poisoned as Baker declared.

Found Same After All.

New York, Feb. 24.—A new and puzzling development in the increasing entertaining case of James Baker, came late to-day, when alienists who had conducted an examination of Baker declared him to be sane.

Baker had something to say about the examination himself.

Until the alienists announced their finding, police had considered the case virtually settled. Unable to confirm several of Baker's tales of murder, they had concluded that he was crazy and that with a verdict of insanity, they could consider their troubles in a fair way to be over.

If Baker is sane, however, they have no alternative but work once more in an effort to obtain definite confirmation or denial of each of the nine murders to which Baker has confessed. Since several of these were supposed to have occurred in remote corners of the earth, their labours will be attended with a great deal of difficulty and expense.

CREDIT FOR PARENTS.

IMPROVING GENERATION OF CHILDREN.

"It is generally agreed that the children of to-day are a great improvement on any previous set of children," remarked Mr. Gilbert Horfall in his presidential address to the Manchester Teachers' Association. "I give the credit for this not to myself and my colleagues, but to the parents who were educated by our old colleagues. It is the benign home influence of the parents of to-day that has caused this youthful renaissance."

It is fashionable to-day to ascribe to such organisations as the Scouts, Guides, Sunday schools, and Y.M.C.A. clubs the credit for the undoubted improvement in the children, but I consider the work of these to be trifling in comparison with the beneficent influence of the good parent and the good home."

NAVAL REDUCTION.

NATION-WIDE APPEAL IN AMERICA.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, March 3.

A nation-wide appeal for a reduction and not merely a limitation in naval armaments has been cabled to the American delegation in London on behalf of over 1,200 prominent men and women, including the Presidents of over two hundred of the largest colleges and universities, Governors of eight States and a number of well-known church and businessmen.

U.S. AND JAPAN.

SECRECY REGARDING NEW PROPOSALS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Mar. 3. It is authoritatively stated that reports of new American proposals to Japan are exaggerated. The two delegations have re-opened the conversations and are engaged in exploring all possible ways out of the impasse, but no new formal proposals were exchanged.

For the purpose of avoiding raising nationalistic sentiment, which would only hamper attempts to find a solution, the strictest secrecy has been observed regarding the suggestions advanced. Even the Foreign Office thus far has not been informed.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN UNITED STATES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, March 3.

In order to relieve the "serious danger" caused by widespread unemployment in the United States, Congress has been asked to vote \$10,000,000 and also to take measures to combat "revolutionary calls for mass demonstrations by unemployed" said to be issued by Communists.

An appeal for Government funds was made by Senator Brookhart, a Republican, who estimates there are between three and six million unemployed. This coincides with a statement issued by the Federation of Labour to Congress stating that unemployment during February reached a danger point with 92 per cent. of organised labour idle, and 43 per cent. of the building trade employees laid off. The situation has improved slightly.

A HUGE FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.

\$600,000 DAMAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 3. A huge fire swept the wharves and warehouses on the river front. The damage is estimated at \$600,000.

About 30,000 bales of cotton have been totally lost and 100,000 damaged. One person was killed and thirteen injured.

PURIFYING AMERICAN LITERATURE.

SINGULAR TEST FOR MORMON SENATOR.

[UNITED PRESS.]

Washington, Feb. 24.—The People's Legislative Service to-day challenged Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, Conservative Republican and an Elder in the Mormon Church, to read from the Senate floor from some of the writings of the late Brigham Young.

The parts to be read have been selected from the works of the famed Mormon leader by leaders of the Legislative Service.

Senator Smoot has been one of the leaders of the Senate movement to exclude salacious writings from the country.

MRS BRYAN OWEN REINSTATED.

TO RETURN TO U.S. CONGRESS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Mar. 2. The House of Representatives' election committee has unanimously decided to recommend that Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen be allowed to retain her seat in the House which she won at the last general election.

She is the daughter of the late William Jennings Bryan, democratic leader. Her eligibility was challenged on the grounds that she married a British Army officer in 1910. Her husband died two years ago, and she resumed her American nationality.

WAR IMMINENT IN NORTH.

CHIANG TO LAUNCH GENERAL ATTACK.

TIENTSIN AND PEPING AS OBJECTIVES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

According to Chinese telegrams from Shanghai, Chiang Kai Shek has decided to launch a general offensive on the anti-Nanking troops on the Northern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway line. If successful, the Nanking troops will strike towards Tientsin and Peking. Shantung will be the first war area, as large numbers of Shansi troops are converging upon the West of that Province. According to military experts, a battle is expected to be fought between Tachow and Taining within ten days.

Yen Hsi Shan, who arrived in Peking with Feng Yu Hsiang last week, will remain in Peking to make arrangements for the organisation of a provisional government. Feng is leaving shortly for Chengchow to direct the Kuomintang forces. Three divisions of the Kuomintang from Tungkuang are now threatening Siangyang in Western Hupeh.

The attitude of Han Fu Chu and Shih Yu San is not clear. A report from Chengchow says that Han and Shih have been bought over by Nanking, and have declared that they will remain neutral.

Yen Buys Munitions.

TIENTSIN, March 3. It is stated from a foreign source that Yen Hsi Shan recently bought from a certain foreign firm, 15 pieces of mountain artillery, 400 machine-guns, 25,000 rifles and large quantities of ammunition. These have been delivered at Tientsin.

CHIANG'S TROOPS LEAVING HANKOW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, March 3. There are continued reports that Chiang Kai Shek is stripping Hankow of troops for despatch to the danger point. He is apparently intending to ignore Hankow at present, but if hostilities commence, he will make a drive up the Tientsin-Pukow Railway towards Tientsin.

STRIKE OF YANGTZE PILOTS.

FOREIGN SHIPPING COMPANIES HOLDING OUT.

It is reported from Naval sources that the Upper Yangtze pilots at Ichang are on strike for higher wages. All shipping companies except Chinese are holding out. The Upper River traffic except for Chinese is suspended.

DROP IN GOLD IN SHANGHAI.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, March 3. The value of gold bars has suddenly dropped, being quoted at 390 taels to-day.

BOUNTY WANTED FOR GOLD MINING.

INCREASING PRICE OF METAL.

[UNITED PRESS.]

Denver, Col., February 23.—With world reports showing that the need for gold is increasing beyond the ability of existing mines to supply this want, a movement has begun among miners here to request the Government to offer a bounty of U.S. \$20 an ounce for all new gold produced, it was learned to-day.

The miners declare that since the Government buys 50 cents worth of silver and stamps it into a coin worth a dollar in gold, it can afford to pay such a gold bounty. While New York and other economists differ in their predictions as to what is likely to result from the present situation, the miners and their advisers believe that a continued dwindling of gold supply throughout the world is bound to result in a dangerous decline in the prices of commodities everywhere.

They emphasize that the South Africa and other goldfields are falling short in their production to meet world needs for gold. The offering of a bounty for new gold, it is declared, would encourage prospecting in new localities and likewise aid in the financing of new development work.

THE KWANGSI SITUATION.

PEACE EFFORTS FAIL.

A NEW DRIVE BY CANTONESE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, March 3.

It appears that the negotiations for peace between the warring factions in the Liang Kwang Provinces have fallen through. The Canton Higher Command is again preparing for another drive on the Kwangai-Ironside coalition along the upper parts of the West River above Wuchow. The 3rd Independent Brigade, left Shuiukwan for Kwangsi yesterday. These troops came to Canton by train and left for the West River by boat.

General Li Yang King, in answer to a question by local press to-day, said that peace with Kwangsi was not possible, as neither could accept the other's demands. Meanwhile General Chen Tsai Tong is again preparing to bomb the enemy's positions from the air. He has given warning to the inhabitants of Kweihien, Sunchow, and other towns to get out. A general offensive will be launched in the course of the next few days with Kweihien and Sunchow as the objectives.

KWANGSI WAR TO GO ON.

CANTON REJECTS KWANGSI PROPOSALS.

According to the vernacular Press, the tentative peace negotiations between the Canton and Kwangsi leaders have been broken off. The Canton Higher Command were of opinion that the Kwangsi proposal for a truce was simply a trick for delaying the progress of the in troops. General Chen Ming Shu, upon the matter being referred to him by General Chen Tsai Tong, insisted on two demands. The Kwangsi troops must oust the "Ironside" from Kwangsi or co-operate the Canton troops to exterminate them, and secondly, Li Tsung Jen, Pei Chung Hsi and Wong Shui Hung must retire at once. This means that the struggle will go on.

Meanwhile, Chen Ming Shu and Chen Tsai Tong have received instructions from Chiang Kai Shek to the effect that the "rebels" in Kwangsi must be exterminated. Chiang also ordered that the Nanking troops should garrison Wuchow and the neighboring region so that the Canton troops should be sent to the front.

A report from Wuchow states that General Chen Tsai Tong has dispatched large numbers of troops from Wuchow against Sunchow. On Saturday a number of aeroplanes distributed circulars to people living between Pingnam and Sunchow advising them that the Kwangsi troops will be bombarded from the air.

PRESERVING RURAL ENGLAND.

PROF. ABERCROMBIE'S VIEWS.

Professor Patrick Abercrombie addressed a meeting of the Windsor Branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England at the Guildhall, Windsor, last month. He deprecated the appearance of advertisements in the countryside. (Continued on next column.)

THE TIN SLUMP.

HOPE FROM POLICY OF RESTRICTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, March 3.

Tin statistics at the end of February show a rise of 4,100 tons in supplies for the past month, Stock being approximately 37,000 tons, the highest ever reached in ten years.

According to the *Financial Times* the increase is largely due to exceptionally low official deliveries to the United States, and the particularly large shipments from the East. The *Financial Times* is of the opinion that, while the figures are disappointing, the present curtailment in production will be reflected in the future figures of supplies, and it is unreasonable to expect that the worst has been seen.

A high authority estimates the present curtailment in force in the world's tin fields at fully 17,000 tons of ore yearly.

BANDITS AT A DINNER PARTY.

GUESTS ROBBED AND GAGGED.

While Mrs. Campbell Smith, one of San Francisco's social leaders, was entertaining eleven friends to dinner the door suddenly opened and two men walked quietly into the room. Each of them wore a black mask over his face, and each had an automatic pistol.

"Stick 'em up—and make it snappy!" ordered the larger of the two visitors as he pointed his pistol threateningly at the guests, while his comrade searched each of them in turn, dropping his loot into a tablecloth. Then he bound his victims with tape, brought specially for the purpose, and carried each of the ladies to a bedroom, where he dropped them on the floor. The male guests were ordered to lie down on the floor and keep still, unless they wanted to get "a good slugging."

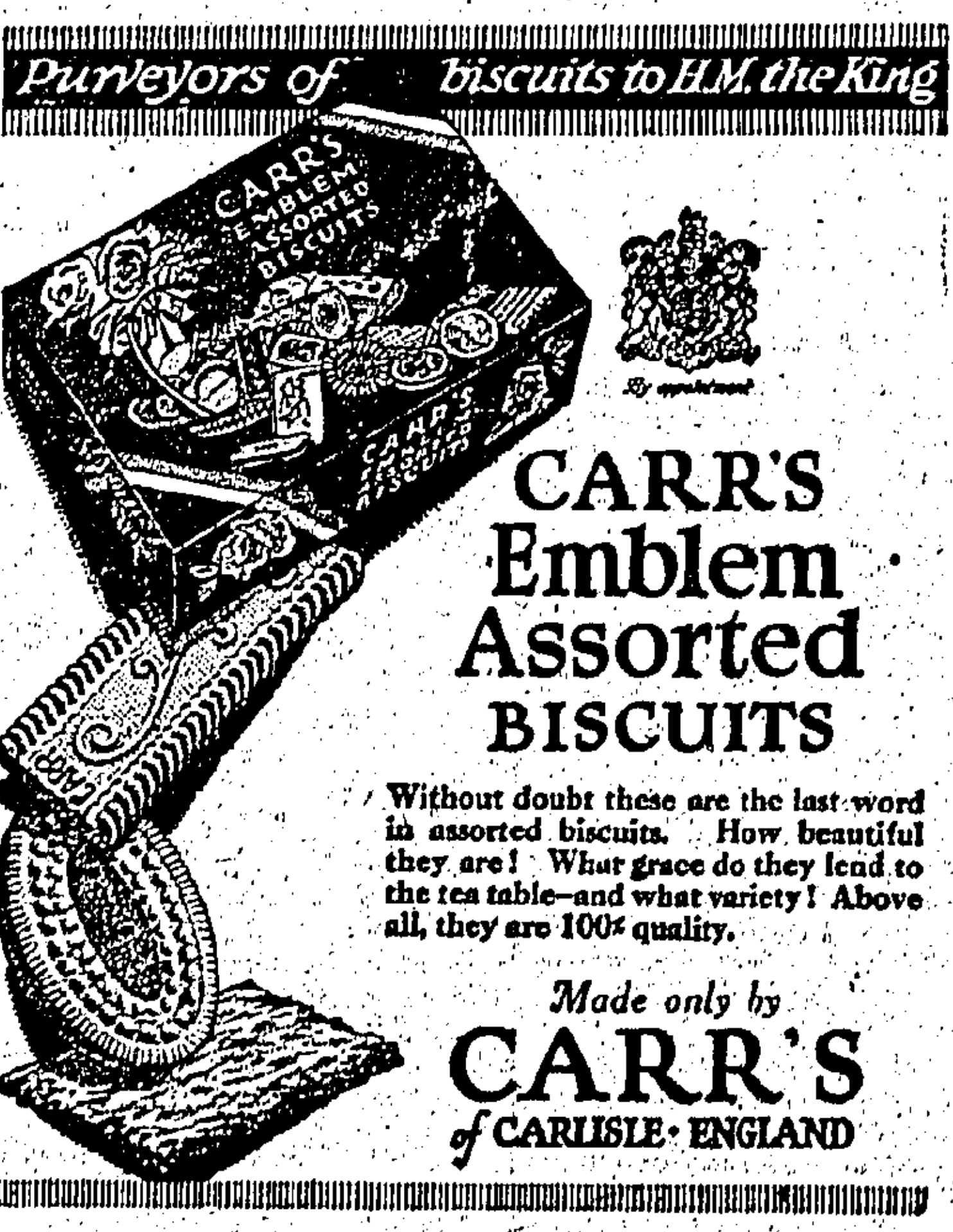
The bandits gathered up the loot heaped in the tablecloth and departed, after the larger robber had added insult to injury by going up to the helpless Mrs. Smith, who had lost a diamond and pearl platinum brooch worth \$3,000 and saying with a sneer, "Gee, what a cheap outfit! Just a dime-a-dozen crowd, ain't yer!"

but added that no one would object to them in the stations of the Underground Railways, where they were attractive. They were right and proper when in the right and proper place.

There were nuisances which were an unmitigated nuisance; there were necessary disfigurements which could be mitigated; there were constructive features which might be disfigurements, but should not be; and there were the normal features of the country which were themselves subject to disfigurement.

There should be, he said, a rural planning scheme throughout the Thames Valley to render these beautiful parts of the Thames safe from desecration. Their endeavour was not to interfere with local authorities but to try to help them. The support of landowners and residents was at the back of all true town planning, he added, and they could not get on without it. He trusted a report prepared by the Council might form a basis of some action which they would be able to take.

Purveyors of Biscuits to H.M. the King



CARR'S Emblem Assorted BISCUITS

Without doubt these are the last word in assorted biscuits. How beautiful they are! What grace do they lend to the tea table—and what variety! Above all, they are 100% quality.

Made only by **CARR'S** of CARLISLE, ENGLAND

Sports News

CRICKET NOTES.

SITUATION STILL UNSOLVED.

[By "L. W. B."]

The situation in Division II remains just the same as last week. Recreo still heads the table with the Club a point behind. The latter, however, have two matches in hand. It appears that the Police are also in the running, but, as I said last week, I shall be very much surprised if the Club juniors do not keep the shield for another season. They gave the R.A.S.C. a good trouncing on Saturday, and R. H. Dowler played a very forceful knock for 59 runs for them. They are down to meet the Police next Saturday and that should be a match worth watching. The Police have the advantage of playing at home, and the issue depends mainly on what sort of a team the Club send down.

The Police are an uncertain side. If their first few batsmen make a stand, then they go on making runs "until further orders," if they do not, then—well, it may mean a general collapse. It will be interesting to see whether Wynne will turn out for them. He played twice this season, and averages about 87.50 runs. I saw him hit up 52 against the Craighower Cricket Club in a friendly on Sunday and, though the latter had a couple of their first team bowlers out, Wynne did not stand on any ceremony and banged the ball to the ropes on no less than 17 occasions. It was a delightfully free knock—just the opposite to what we are so used to seeing in afternoon cricket—the pat, pat and pat piffin!

The Club on the other hand, can turn out eleven fairly reliable men if they choose to do so. In the bowling line they are also well served, so the Police would indeed be doing good work if they claimed full points. I should tip the Club to win, however, and in my opinion a draw is about the most the Police can go, unless—well there is always that very big unless in all games, so may, the better side win.

The other league game is that between the Indians and the R.A.O.C. and I am not sure at all whether the latter can turn out a side. They gave the Recreo a walk-over on Saturday but I honestly hope they will field a team this week for it seems a pity that matches have to be cancelled just because certain clubs induce eleven men to turn out.

Kowloon Cricket Club and Civil Service C.C. meet at King's Park in a friendly and Craighower entertain Recreo. Good games should result with Kowloon and Recreo coming out winners.

The positions of the teams, up-to-date, are:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Recreo	9	7	1	1	22
Hong Kong C.C.	7	7	0	0	21
Police R.C.	6	5	1	0	16
Kowloon C.C.	4	4	3	1	13
Civil Service	9	5	0	4	13
Craighower	9	3	1	5	10
R.E. and R.C.C.	10	3	1	6	10
Indian R.C.	8	2	1	3	7
R.A.S.C.	9	2	0	7	6
University	8	1	1	6	4
R.A.O.C.	8	0	1	7	4

HONG KONG POLICE RESERVE.

[ORDERS BY HON. MR. E. D. C. WOLFE, INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.]

Chinese Company.

Squad Drill.—All recruits of the Chinese Company who have not yet passed Part 1 of Training Course will attend at Central Police Station on Thursday, March 6, at 5.30 p.m. sharp, for squad drill under P/Sergeant R. J. Hunt. Dress: Multi.

TRAINING COURSE PART 2.—The class for instruction in Police duties and regulations will be held as usual at the Police Training School, Kowloon, on Tuesday, March 4, at 5.30 p.m.

REVOLVER PRACTICE.—All members of the Chinese Company who are qualified to fire advanced revolver course will attend at the Bowen Road Revolver Range on Sunday, March 3, at 9 a.m. for revolver practice under Musketry Inspector Booker.

Indian Company.

PARADE.—All ranks of the Indian Company will parade at the Police Headquarters on Tuesday, March 11, at 5.30 p.m. sharp, for drill under (Continued on next Column.)

KOWLOON MARATHON.

BUGLER WHITE WINS IN RECORD TIME.

TWELVE COMPETITORS FINISH.

Great interest was taken in the Kowloon Marathon Race, organised by the St. Andrew's Church Club, which was run over a course of about 6½ miles yesterday. There were not as many entries as usual this year, but Bugler White, of the Somerset Light Infantry, had to contend with keen runners and beat them at the same time lowering last year's time by fifteen seconds.

There were fifteen competitors, twelve of whom finished the course. Eight were provided by the Somerset Light Infantry, namely, Ptes. Childs, Gale, Rowsell, Macdonald, Earley, Parris, Bugler White, and L/Cpl. Adams. The others were A.B. Sigley and Mne. S. L. James (H.M.S. Suffolk), W. Holden (H.M.S. Seraphia), Gunners W. Skelton and E. Lewis (Royal Artillery), and two civilians, T. J. Hensley (Police Training School) and H. W. Brown, son of the accountant of the China Light and Power Company.

Mr. J. P. Robinson acted as starter, and the judges were the Rev. W. Walton Rogers, Mr. F. W. Stapleton, Capt. R. D. Thomas and Lieut. C. G. H. Christian, R.A., while Dr. J. Durran was present to render assistance if necessary, and there were also in attendance the Scouts of the St. Andrew's Group.

The first three competitors to pass the winning post and their times were:—

- 1.—Bugler White, S.L.I., 33mins. 25secs.
- 2.—L/Cpl. Adams, S.L.I., 44mins. 10secs.
- 3.—Mne. James, Suffolk, 35mins. 44secs.

Presentation of Cups.

Before presenting the three cups to the winners, the Rev. W. Walton Rogers said that he would like to make a few remarks about the race. One thing which was to be regretted was the small number of entries. Last year there were 53 entries, and only 21 on this occasion. Perhaps this was due to the departure of the K.O.S.B.'s, the Somerset's having gone to camp, and the Argyls not having yet arrived.

The competitors had stuck well together on a sticky day and made the race a thoroughly sporting one. He regretted there were not prizes for each of the twelve who finished the race.

In calling up Bugler White to receive the biggest cup, his feat of winning the race in record time was mentioned, and his previous win in the St. Peter's Club marathon was recalled.

Mrs. Rogers presented the cups and congratulated the Army and Navy on having done so splendidly. She expressed regret that local men did not enter in large numbers, and suggested that there should be a fourth cup for a swimming race during the summer months. In such a competition she hoped to see a member of St. Andrew's Church Club take first place.

Mr. Rogers asked likely donors of cups to bear this suggestion in mind, and expressed the thanks of the Club to Messrs. R. M. Dyer, E. Cook, M.B.E., and E. Abraham for the trophies presented on this occasion. He also thanked the police officers for the excellent traffic arrangements, Dr. Durran for his assistance, and Mr. Robinson and other officials, for their help.

Flying Squad.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Kowloon Section will take place on Tuesday, March 4, Fall in at the Tim-Sa-Tau Fire Brigade Station at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Dress: Winter uniform and cap with white cover.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Hong Kong Section will take place on Friday, March 7, and all members are requested to attend this patrol. Fall in at the Central Police Station at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Dress: Winter uniform and cap with white cover.

Sharpshooters' Company.

RIFLE INSTRUCTION CLASS.—The class will be held at the Office of the Officer in charge Company on Thursday next, the 6th inst., at 5.15 p.m.

(Sgd.) D. L. KING, D.S.P. (R.), Hong Kong, March 3.

H.K.C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

HONDA AND E. C. FINCHER ENTER 4TH ROUND.

T. Honda proved much too good for I. M. A. Razack, whom he beat yesterday, in straight sets, in the third round of the Open Singles Championship of the Colony, and thus enters the fourth round to meet the winner of the tie between Kong Too Cheung and Chiu Chun Chiu. Except in the first set, Razack was totally eclipsed and he failed on the whole to give the Japanese champion any serious opposition, taking six games only in the match, of which three were in the first set.

E. C. Fincher also qualified for the fourth round in the same event at the expense of G. H. W. Churchill who did not give the Kowloon C.C. Champion any opposition at all, taking only two games in the three sets. Fincher now meets either Ng Sze Kwong or Ho Ka Lau who are deciding their tie tomorrow.

The results of yesterday's matches follow:—

Open Singles.

Third Round.

T. Honda beat I. M. A. Razack, 6-3, 6-1, 6-2.

E. C. Fincher beat G. H. W. Churchill, 6-1, 6-0, 6-1.

Club Championship.

L. Forster beat C. De Bruyn, 6-1, 6-1.

Handicap Singles "A."

J. A. Summers (rec. 3/6) beat Dr. D. J. Valentine (owe 1/6), 6-4, 6-4.

Handicap Singles "B."

C. J. M. Martin (owe 2/6) beat M. G. Mills (scr.), 6-4, 6-2.

J. E. Henry (scr.) beat A. C. I. Bowker (owe 1/6), 6-2, 6-2.

Handicap Doubles.

Lieut.-Col. F. Wyatt and Dr. L. T. Ride (owe 2/6) beat F. H. Ashworth and W. H. Walker (rec. 5/6), 7-5, 6-2.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Open Singles.

M. K. Lo v. J. Barrow.

S. W. Liang v. H. D. Rumjahn.

Open Doubles.

H. Owen Hughes and A. D. Humphreys v. C. A. L. Rumjahn and J. A. Cassamuboy.

Club Championship.

A. O. Johnson v. D. S. Green.

Handicap Singles "A."

S. E. Green (owe 1/2) v. D. Ellis (rec. 2/6).

Handicap Singles "B."

R. P. Moodie (scr.) v. J. R. Hinton (rec. 2/6).

NO JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

Great disappointment prevailed yesterday afternoon at the Chinese Recreation Club, when it was announced that owing to the delay in the arrival of their steamer Sato and Umome were not meeting local stars. At the time of writing, it is not thought possible that they will play.

JUNKERS v. FORD.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT.

The criminal action commenced in Seville by the German Junkers Aeroplane Company against the manufacturers of the Ford trimotor planes is not without its humorous side.

As far as can be ascertained, the action arises out of an alleged infringement by Ford of the Junkers Company's patent covering the employment of corrugated duralumin in the construction of all-metal aeroplanes.

The Ford apparatus arrived recently at the military aerodrome at Tullahoma, Seville. Its arrival had been expected by the Germans, who patiently watched the mechanics erecting the machine and mastered its most insignificant details. When the trial flight was being prepared the men in charge of the apparatus were surprised by the receipt of a writ charging the Ford people with infringement of a patent alleged to belong to the Junkers Company, of Dessau. An embargo of the offending plane was also demanded, but this could not be executed by the civil court, which has no jurisdiction on property owned by the military. An armed guard was, therefore, mounted over the apparatus. In the meantime both sides are bringing into play the weight of their forces.

At the last moment it has been rumoured that the Junkers Company consent to withdraw the suit on payment of an indemnity by Ford and to release the machine on condition that it fly in future as "Junkers" and not as "Ford." This, however, the Detroit firm has refused to agree to. At least, that is the latest news from Seville, where partisan feeling in the interesting suit runs high.

Hong Kong at Play.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE ANNUAL RACES.

[By "BROADCASTER"]

The races now being over, those who are interested in figures will probably find some absorbing material in the "Fastest Times on Record" published in this paper on Thursday. From that information it could be seen that no less than seven records went by the board during the last annual meeting. The feat has no parallel in the annals of racing, either in Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kiangwan, or any other city in the Far East. The record-breakers were President Hall (1), Apollo (2), Adam (3), Diana Bay (3) and Sitting Bull (1). This makes eight, but the record made by President Hall only stayed for two days, and Diana Bay further reduced the time for the mile and a half in the Derby.

The outstanding performance of the meeting was that of Diana Bay, a mare owned by Mr. L. Dunbar, who only once showed prominence in training, and that on a Sunday. Diana Bay won the Derby without an effort, running away from the rest of the field easily, in spite of the fact that he was held by Mr. Hill. In the Champions the mare took four seconds off the record—a performance which I feel certain will not be eclipsed for very many years to come. It must be remembered that the best ponies start every year in the Champions, and the time of two minutes 33.4 seconds represented the best performance by the best pony Hong Kong has ever seen. Diana Bay will go down in local history as the best animal ever appearing on the Hong Kong track, and even though public interest in racing may grow by leaps and bounds, some of the records established this year will remain unbroken for a very long time, to remind us of the glorious meeting which has just come to an end.

The defeat of Apollo in the Champions was not entirely unexpected, as the manner in which Diana Bay won the Derby found her many supporters in the Champions. Many of those who lost on Apollo are inclined to find excuses—and blame—for the pony's failure. There is nothing to be said in the way of excuse, as the time returned by Diana Bay was unquestionably beyond Apollo's ability. The real surprise of the Champions, however, was the running of President Hall, who also beat Apollo, and but for the presence of Diana Bay would have lowered the record. President Hall figured in the last day's racing, carrying 173 pounds over a mile and a quarter, and tied for first place with Boxing Eve. It looks as if there is no staying this pony, and that weight-carrying presents no difficulty to him.

Tango's defeat in the Subscription Griffin's Champions is somewhat similar to the defeat of Apollo in the Champions proper. Tango was a red-hot favourite, and just before the race a prominent racingman told me that there was nothing to touch Tango in the field which accepted for the Sub. Champions. Events proved him wrong, but there is no getting away from the fact that Tango is the best sub in spite of his defeat in the Champions.

During the "Extra" season one of the chief drawbacks is the absence of good contenders and the consequent small fields. Owners of big stables—and some small owners as well—generally send their best ponies to "summer" in Shanghai. While I admit that the summer here is rather too hot for ponies to exercise, I do not agree that an animal cannot "summer" as well in Hong Kong as in Shanghai. The good dividends paid on the fourth day's racing by African Eve, Billiards, and a few others ought to convince owners that there is good money in "extra" meetings beside the stakes. Big fields mean more uncertainty. Uncertainty in turn leads to big dividends, and big dividends are generally the drawing-card. It is perhaps not unreasonable to appeal to owners to keep some of their better performers behind this year, so as to make the summer season as good as possible.

Another reason why owners should consider well the question of keeping some of their best performers behind is this. Last year there was an annoying monotony in the races. Christmas Chineses and Chesapeake Bay were about the only two animals interested in the Aggregate Stakes. Boxing Eve was the best short-distance performer, and after him Young Pretender, Monterey Bay, or Winsome Stag. Hiawatha and One Third for the long distances, and you have all the knowledge needed at the races. Armed with a couple of good "outsiders" punters sometimes made the betting interesting; but on the whole the "extra" season was not attractive, and certainly nowhere near the standard set at the Annual Meetings. This year we have a longer programme to go through, and it is to be hoped that the prospect of frequent employment for their representatives will induce owners to keep their ponies in Hong Kong.

LOCAL HOCKEY.

SUFFOLK BEAT PETERSFIELD.

TWO GOOD GAMES AT KING'S PARK.

Three hockey matches were played last evening, two at King's Park and one on the United Services Recreation Club ground.

The principal game was that between the H.M.S. Suffolk and H.M.S. Petersfield in the Service Shield competition, which resulted in a win for the former by 1 goal to nil.

This game was played on the U.S.R.C. ground and after a very fast and exciting first half without any score, both sides opened aggressively in the second. Exchanges were even, but after some ten minutes a nice movement on the part of the Suffolk forwards placed lead in a good position to score the only goal of the match. It was a capital game with very little to choose between the sides.

CLUB v. H.K.S.R.A.

At King's Park the Club, who were down to meet the Somersets, turned up to find that the soldiers did not put in an appearance. They, however, had a friendly with a scratch side from the Central Section, Mountain Battery. H.K.S.R.A. who put up a very good show winning by 3 goals to nil. Two of the Indians' goals were scored in the first half, and though the Club made repeated attempts to wipe off the deficit, they found the soldiers' backs sound.

After the interval the Club opened strongly but again found the soldiers' defence safe. The Indians then transferred the ball to the Club half and just before the final whistle put in their third goal.

I.R.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

The Indian Recreation Club met the University in a very close and fast game at King's Park, and came out winners by the odd goal in five. The score at half-time was 2 goals all but the I.R.C. players bucked up after the interval and put in the winning goal a few minutes before time.

When Arthur Astle, of Vroncyville, was summoned at Llangollen for assaulting Arnold Morris, also of Vroncyville, Morris told the magistrates that he was in a hotel when Astle's brother William boasted that he could drink a gallon of beer at one gulp. "I simply told him that I did not think he could," when Arthur Astle struck me. Then William Astle also struck me. It was a case of two to one. Astle said he was very sorry. The Chairmen: This is going to be a costly case. Arthur Astle will have to pay 20s. Arthur and William Astle were also fined 20s. each and costs for refusing to quit licensed premises.

BOXING AND "BALLYHOO."

METHODS OF PUBLICITY FOR FIGHT AT FLORIDA.

[UNITED PRESS.]

Miami, Fla., Feb. 24.—The marvels of present-day major-scale publicity are once more visible as the time approaches for the much-touted Jack Sharkey-Phil Scott brawl. "Ballyhoo" of the circus "speller" variety, but magnified by all the arts and facilities now available to the 1930 fight promoter, appears to have succeeded in blowing a third-rate scramble into the semblance of a major heavyweight contest.

Six thousand would-be spectators have already arrived, and more fight fans are pouring in by every train and by motor-car as well. It is expected that approximately 6,000 more will arrive to-day.

Both principals in Thursday's encounter have virtually finished their period of training, and the customary forecasts of quick victory are being issued from both camps. Most of the newspaper experts tend to take a scoffing attitude toward the whole affair, insisting that Sharkey is the better man, but that neither would last against a top-notch fighter in fighting form.

Elaborate Press facilities are being provided, and the battle will be "covered" to an extent which a few years ago was not accorded to a championship contest. Already there is a large daily report flooding out to the sports pages of the country.

The fight will be 15 rounds. Sharkey is evidently a slight favourite. If Scott is able to gain a victory it should place him in line for a title fight unless the battle proves one more of the disappointing matches which have prevented any great clarification of the heavyweight situation thus far.

Carnera's Sixth Knock-out.

New Orleans, Feb. 24.—Farmer Lodge, 240-lb. alleged boxer, went the way of Primo Carnera's previous half-a-dozen United States' opponents this evening, when the giant Italian knocked him out in the second round of their 10-round encounter here.

Most of the money was on Carnera, who is rapidly forging up to a point where he must be matched with a more worthy opponent than any he has met thus far. Starting with "Big Boy" Peterson in New York, Carnera has been knocking them all down in not more than two rounds each.

It is possible that the Italian may be sent against the winner of the approaching Sharkey-Scott mill at Miami. Max Schmeling is another possibility. In any event, he is developing to a point where he must be considered in untangling the heavyweight championship situation.

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S. P. C. A.

THE ANNUAL

FANCY DRESS BALL

WILL BE HELD AT THE

PENINSULA HOTEL

On FRIDAY, MARCH 7,

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IN AID OF THE SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

TICKETS \$7.50

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Money and Markets

HONG KONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

DIVIDEND OF 80 PER SHARE.

The directors of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. will present the following report to shareholders at the forty-third ordinary annual meeting to be held at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. on Thursday, March 13 at noon.

The profit on working was \$1,000,000.36 as compared with \$1,000,000.36 in 1928.

The balance for the year, after transferring \$200,000 to renewals account, deducting directors' and auditors' fees, allowing for depreciation, and other outgoings, is \$730,035.08. The amount brought forward from last year is \$390,063.79 making a total of \$1,090,118.77 available for appropriation.

The directors recommend the following:

To pay a dividend of 80 per share \$450,000.00
To pay a bonus of 20 per share 240,000.00
To carry forward 370,118.77

During the year, Mr. T. G. Weall, Mr. C. Gordon Mackie, Mr. A. W. Haywood and Mr. A. S. Gubbay resigned their seats on leaving the Colony and Mr. J. P. Warren, Mr. M. T. Johnson and Mr. H. H. Priestley were invited to join the Board.

Mr. M. T. Johnson resigned his seat on the return to the Colony of Mr. C. Gordon Mackie who was invited to rejoin the Board.

Mr. Allan Cameron and Mr. F. Austin retire according to the Articles of Association, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, Incorporated Accountants, and Linstead and Davis, Chartered Accountants, have audited the accounts now presented and offer themselves for re-election.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE]

ROOBY, March 2.

Paris	124.25
New York	4.85 31/32
Brussels	24.89
Geneva	25.19
Amsterdam	12.12 1/2
Milan	92.74
Berlin	90.37
Stockholm	18.10 1/2
Copenhagen	18.16
Oslo	18.17
Vienna	34.51 1/2
Madrid	40.10
Lisbon	106 1/2
Algiers	37 1/2
Bucharest	818
Rio	515 3/4
Buenos Aires	42 1/2
Bombay	175 27/32
Shanghai	1/10
Hong Kong	1/8 1/2
Yokohama	2/0 17/64
Silver (spot)	18
Silver (forward)	18 15/16

"SUICIDE" HAT PROBLEM.

FASHION PUTS WOMEN IN BLINKERS.

What shape is the perfect hat? Every sort of hat that women have worn in the past few years, except the picture hat, has been condemned on aesthetic grounds. Now a coroner declares that, in view of the modern fashions in women's headgear, it is surprising that there are not more women knocked down.

He was conducting an inquest on a woman who had been run over when she was wearing a hat that covered her eyes.

Wall of Felt.

It is the "blinker" hat he was criticising. The fashionable hat, with its gap of inches over the eyes, causes no danger as long as the wearer is looking to the front. But in many cases, what happens when she tries to "eye right" or "eye left"? Her eyes encounter a wall of felt. There has to be some hat somewhere, and as it has been removed from the forehead it has to go over the ears.

Flans of felt that look and act like blinkers shut out the view from both sides. They naturally diminish hearing as well, and a woman crossing the road in such a hat is literally taking her life in blinkers.

Everybody would agree that it would be madness for a deaf and half blind man to attempt to cross a busy road without assistance, yet women, who are rendered deaf and half blind by their hats, light-heartedly into the traffic without a qualm.

Half-Solved Problem.

Some milliners have evidently realised that they are making suicide hats, for one or two French milliners apiece their consciences by cutting a little hole in each flap over the ear. This solves half the problem, and English women would do well to adopt it, and to find some method of cutting the flap so that it does not obscure the eyes.

It would be too much, of course, to suggest that the easiest way would be to abandon the hat.

SHAVIAN PLAYS AS "TALKIES"?

MR. GOLDWYN FINDS "G.B.S." A GOOD BUSINESS MAN.

Will new "talkies" include some of the plays of Bernard Shaw? Mr. Shaw has been approached on the matter by Mr. Samuel Goldwyn, the American film magnate, and the possibilities of seeing Shavian works on the screen can be judged from a recent interview which a London reporter had with Goldwyn.

"I am a great admirer of Mr. Shaw," said Mr. Goldwyn, "and I'm just crazy about his latest play 'The Apple Cart.' Asked if he had secured any of Mr. Shaw's plays for the purpose of making 'talkies,' Mr. Goldwyn smiled enigmatically. 'He has got some things I should like to buy,' he answered, 'but Mr. Shaw is such a good business man—and the film magnate shrugged his shoulders resignedly. 'Some day I may be able to do something with them, but—' and again Mr. Goldwyn's attitude seemed to suggest that Mr. Shaw had been one too many for him.

Mr. Goldwyn said that Miss Evelyn Laye, the English actress who has scored a big success in New York, was going to Hollywood, after she had returned to England in April for a holiday, to make a picture for him. 'I've had film tests made of her, and she comes out marvellously,' he said.

Mr. Goldwyn added that he was convinced the colour process for cinema films had come to stay. 'I am going to use it in all my musical films in the future,' he said.

Mr. Bernard Shaw, later, said that his meeting with Mr. Goldwyn was purely a friendly one, and was in no sense a business interview. 'There was no question,' he said, 'of negotiating for the "talkie" rights of any of my plays.'

WHEN THIEVES FEAR TO STEAL.

IMMUNITY OF OLD MASTERS.

Every self-respecting crook recognises that it is an act of folly to steal an article of great value which cannot be disposed of easily—as, for example, the recent mysterious disappearance of the £20,000 Van Dyck.

The paintings of the old masters, therefore, usually enjoy comparative immunity from the hands of the burglar in days when their disappearance is immediately broadcast to all parts of the world. Their repurchase is also rendered improbable.

No crook has any desire to be the receiver of a stolen Raphael or Botticelli unless he be a private collector himself. Even then he is deprived of the chief pleasure of the collector, that of displaying his possessions to his friends.

Once in a way stolen masterpieces do disappear, apparently, for good and all. Gainsborough's "Nancy Parsons" and Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Portrait of the Hon. Mrs. Yorke," both of them stolen in the year 1907 from a house in Park-lane, have never reappeared.

A Daring Theft.

The theft of the pictures occurred in the following manner. An art collector, of Park-lane, had surrounded himself with treasures, all of which he was prepared to sell at his own price to would-be purchasers.

A picture dealer, an elderly man, smartly dressed, came to visit this collection, inspected the treasures and left without making any purchase.

He engaged the services of a down-and-out waiter who took one night shortly afterwards to the house in Park-lane, helped him to climb to the top of the portico, and gave him a knife with which to open the catch of a first-floor window.

The waiter entered the house, made a selection of gold snuff boxes and other treasures, and ripped the two pictures out of their frames.

The dealer later told him that the pictures were valueless fakes, and persuaded him to hand them over. Then the police offered £1,000 for the catching of the thief, whose foot was assessed at £25,000.

The thief was duly betrayed to the police and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

The severity of the sentence, coupled perhaps with the hope of its reduction, made him disclose the identity of the dealer, who was promptly arrested. Replicas of the knife which he had provided for opening the shutter and which the waiter had left behind were found in his possession. The dealer was sent to prison for seven years.

But the pictures had vanished. Where are they now?

York, was going to Hollywood, after she had returned to England in April for a holiday, to make a picture for him. 'I've had film tests made of her, and she comes out marvellously,' he said.

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GOOD-BYE TO OLD SHOPS.

LONDON CASUALTIES.

The sentimental Londoner making his New Year perambulation will find many sad casualties among the old-fashioned London shops that gave character to our streets (writes the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian). For about a century there stood in the Haymarket a deep, low shop with a large window which gave light to skilful men making saddles. They were always elderly men, bent over their task, never giving a glance to the bright pageant of the Haymarket, and they never seemed to grow older or younger. A few years before the war the place was rebuilt, but when the new house was finished there were the elderly saddlers making hunting saddles as usual in the Haymarket. Last autumn they vanished, and the old business began a new life in Warwick Street. Apart from the old hatter's it was the last shop in this part of the town where tradesmen could be seen actually making the things that were sold in the shop.

The Saddlers.

Another famous saddler's shop that has gone was Smith's, in the Strand, near Somerset House. It had a big army connection, and its saddles figured on racetracks all over the Empire, from Shanghai to Simla and Vancouver. The saddler on summer days used to air his saddles on their packing cases on the pavement before his shop front, probably with some paradeable pride, the label showing all their far destinations. The saddler and a Royal outfitter near by always seemed the right shops to stand at the entrance to Somerset House. One conceived heirs coming away from Somerset House, their probate business over, doing themselves very well with silk shirts and dressing-gowns and good saddles. It is pleasant to see that the highly respectable outfitter is still holding his ground.

Gog and Magog.

A grievous shop loss is the passing of Sir John Bennett's old clock shop in Cheap-side. It is being rebuilt, but the great mechanical figures, Gog and Magog and Father Time, that struck the hours in the deep arched alcove over the shop have gone to Detroit, which deserves them if it wants them more than London. These rather absurd but well-regulated figures gave to time in the City of London a very proper significance. It seemed wrong that in the centre of the world of money that time (which is money) should be allowed to pass day and night as though it were of no importance; it completed its dreary portions as it peeped in at the clock. Cheap-side pausing in their business to watch these metallic monitors proclaim the death of another hour was a serious experience that many young Londoners had had in their youth and never forgot.

Fleet Street has lost one of its last groups of old buildings, which included the Morning Advertiser's office, with its panelled rooms—the oldest newspaper office in London. Elderly Londoners will remember the chemist's shop at the corner of Shoe Lane as the office of a weekly comic paper entitled *Ally Sloper's Halfpenny*, which had a great vogue in late Victorian days. It was a dingy, musty little place, with a fly-blown window in which were set out a bottle of gin and a pair of long spats, a bulgy umbrella, and a strange sort of hat, like the hat that Mr. Micawber wore in some Dickens editions. All this was labelled "Relics of his eminence," and in those days all this was thought to be for some reason or other funny. A journal that gave distinction to the Strand has gone from the corner of Bedford Street, where its sedately elegant frontage with admirable lettering was always pleasant to see. The *Laurel* has transferred its headquarters to a yet better building in the Adelphi.

A Strand Fight.

The Grand Hotel has gone, and the shops below it have been drilled into a new arcade. The Cecil Hotel has been sold, and will become offices next June, and even that fairly modern piece of the Strand will be changed out of recognition again, while the Bush House extension, which will complete the Strand line at last on the Aldwych site, will transform that No-Man's Land into a centre of expensive shopping. The battle between the high-class shops that are coming up in important groups in parts of the Strand, and the cheap tailors and "shooting gallery" shops that have settled down there during the period of transition will make a very interesting little struggle during 1930. Is the Strand going to become the Bowery of London, or will it recover its old status?

A motor-car occupied by cinema artists who were producing a film, recently skidded in the vicinity of Chichester—24 miles south-east of Madrid—and fell into a ravine. Three of the artists were badly hurt.

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE. SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

MONDAY, MARCH 3.

Buyers Sellers Sales Nominal

Banks

H.K. Banks \$1,340

Chartered Bank \$184

Mercantile Bank \$215

Bank of East Asia \$264

Insurance

Canton Ins. \$740

Underwriters \$1,500

North China \$323

Union Ins. \$60

Yongtze Ins. \$240

China Fire \$285

H.K. Fire

Shipping

Douglases \$24

Steamboats \$35

Indos (pref.) \$50

Do. (pref.) \$90

Shell Transport \$96

Water-works \$97

Mining

Benquett \$47

Kallans \$47

Langkats (comb.) \$144

Do. (single) \$14

Explorations \$14

Shanghai Loans \$14

Banking \$19

Tronch Mines

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.

H.K. & K. Wharves \$154

H.K. Docks \$154

Shanghai Docks \$154

New Engineering \$154

Hongkew \$154

Cotton Mills

Ewos \$154

Shal Cotton (old) \$154

Do. (new) \$154

Zong Sing \$154

Lands, Hotels and Buildings

H.K. & S. Hotels \$1240

H.K. Lands \$4

Shanghai Lands \$4

H.K. Realty \$4

Humphreys \$4

Chinese Estates

Public Utilities

Tramways \$1970

Peak Trams (old) \$11

Do. (new) \$34

Star Ferries \$98

C. Lights (old) \$1930

Do. (new) \$16

Do. (comb.) \$22

H.K. Electric \$6070

Macao do \$9

Sandakan Lights \$970

China Buses \$9

Tramways \$9

Do. (pref.)

Industrials

Caldbeck (ord.) \$110

Macgregor (pref.) \$110

Canton Ice \$34

Cements (comb.) \$1140

Do. (old) \$114

Do. (new) \$34

Ropes \$72

China Sugars \$89

Malayan Sugars \$89

United Asbestos

Miscellaneous

Dairy Farms \$2230

Dor A. Wings \$2230

Amusements \$2230

Constructions \$120

Lane Crawford \$3

Machinery \$4

Nanyang Tobacco \$1040

Sincere (old) \$950

Do. (new) \$114

Watsons \$114

Wm. Fowles \$2

B. Ind. G.S. Bonds \$104

H.K. Govt. Loan

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FOR FROM SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

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SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "CHENONCEAUX."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26TH, 1930.
FROM MARSEILLES, etc.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must be sent to the Under-
signed before Friday, the 7th March, 1930, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 4th March, 1930.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

L. LESDOS,

Agent.

Hong Kong, 26th Feb., 1930. [9091]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor Vessel "DUISBURG" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Consignees are further notified that the Vessel "DUISBURG" has taken at HAMBURG Through Cargo for Hong Kong or "MUNSTERLAND" from ANTWERP.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th March, 1930, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 7th March, 1930, at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 22nd March, 1930, or they will not be recognized.

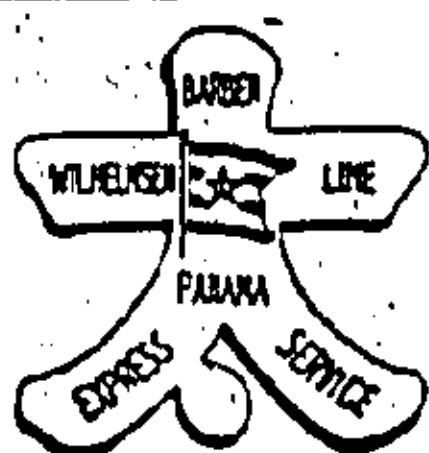
No Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

JEBSEN & CO.

Agents.

Hong Kong, 1st Mar., 1930. [9097]

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SAILINGS TO EUROPE.

VESSEL	DESTINATION.	LEAVING HONG KONG.
M.V. "VOGTLAND" (1)	Genoa, Barcelona, Rotterdam & Hamburg	16 Mar.
M.V. "RAMSES" (1)	Genoa, Rotterdam & Hamburg	25 Mar.
M.V. "DUISBURG" (1)	Genoa, Rotterdam & Hamburg	8 Apr.
M.V. "BAUERLAND" (1)	Genoa, Dunkirk, Rotterdam & Hamburg	19 Apr.

Other Ports of Call if Inducement offers.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

VESSEL	FROM	DUE HONG KONG.
M.V. "BAUERLAND" (1)	Genoa, Rotterdam & Hamburg	14 March
M.V. "KULMERLAND" (1)	Genoa, Rotterdam & Hamburg	30 March
S.S. "BAARLAND" (1)	Genoa, Rotterdam & Hamburg	16 April
S.S. "AMMON" (2)	Genoa, Rotterdam & Hamburg	29 April
S.S. "OLDENBURG" (1)	Genoa, Rotterdam & Hamburg	13 May

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MISSING FOR FIVE
YEARS.WIFE'S REUNION WITH
LOST HUSBAND."TOO ILL TO BE
QUESTIONED."

The return after a five years' absence of Edmund Rose (54), the elder son of Mr. Robert Rose—for over 40 years secretary of the Hyde Co-operative Society,—of Great Norbury Street, Hyde, was as remarkable as his disappearance.

He was found walking along the main Norwich road by a motorist who pulled up, and, taking pity on him owing to his distressed condition, asked if he could give him a lift. When asked where he wanted to go, the wanderer could not tell, but when the motorist mentioned that he was bound for Manchester Rose brightened and said he wanted to go there too. He was brought to the city and handed over to the police, who however, could get no coherent statement from him. He was then taken to Nell Lane Hospital, where he was left in a serious condition, suffering from loss of memory and general physical exhaustion.

In response to the police description published in the Press, members of the family went to the hospital and identified the man as Edmund Rose, who five years ago left his home at Stanley Park Avenue, Liverpool, one day after lunch, to go to work at the Liverpool Co-operative Society office, where he was employed as a clerk. He did not arrive at the office and had not been heard of since. The family spent hundreds of pounds in trying to trace him by advertisements and by scouring the country whenever they saw an account of the finding of an unknown man.

Never Lost Hope.

Mrs. Edmund Rose has never lost hope that her husband would return, and throughout the long period of his absence she has kept the home going by working as a collector for a Liverpool concern. After visiting Manchester to see her husband, Mrs. Rose said in an interview, "He is too ill to be questioned, and I have no idea how he came to be in the district where he was found. I thought at times my husband must be dead, but I never gave up hope."

Rose, before he left home, had suffered for some time from absences in the head and ears, and had complained of pains in the head. He was well known in Hyde, and for many years was actively connected with St. George's Church as a chorister and deputy organist. A member of the men's class, he was an intimate friend of the present Mayor of Hyde.

Alderman Middleton, the Mayor, who is known as an historian and writer, recalls that on one occasion Rose suggested to him a plot of a story which was almost identical with the circumstances of his disappearance and return.

Mr. and Mrs. Rose, the parents, who are 81 and 78 years of age respectively, have received many messages of congratulation and sympathy.

LET BABY BANG
THE TABLE.VERY WRONG TO STOP
HIM.DOCTOR'S ADVICE TO
PARENTS.

"If a baby irritates you by continuous banging on the table with a spoon on no account must you take the spoon away and substitute something soft."

This piece of advice offered by Dr. J. Reaney, Lecturer in Hygiene at Fuzedown Training College, caused considerable amusement among the health visitors and school nurses attending their ninth winter school, which was resumed at Bedford College for Women, London, last month. Dr. Reaney was lecturing on the psychology of play.

Concerning the baby and the spoon, Dr. Reaney pointed out that the noise of the banging which attracted the child was the very thing which irritated grown-ups. To take away the spoon and substitute something which did not make a noise was very bad for the child.

"If the baby puts out its hand to take a piece of live coal I agree you should stop it, but you must give it something bright red in its place. All experiments of little children, such as turning on gas taps and the like, should be given plenty of scope. When the child shows a desire to turn on a gas tap you must first say 'Don't' and sit down, but then you must give the child something equally difficult to do. A lot of delinquent children are produced by overfond and kind parents who don't give the child a chance of roughing it and finding out things for itself."

"We all know the clumsy person who comes into a room and trips over something and then goes to the table and knocks something over. Well, the clumsy person springs from the child who by some means has been thwarted during its early experimental years."

"There are four definite play periods in the development of a child," said Dr. Reaney, "and the first, which lasts from birth till five or six years, is the experimental, imitative, and imaginative. The danger with our nation is that we do not have enough imaginative play among our children. It is the one thing which stops morbid-mindedness, which, as a nation, I think, we suffer from a great deal."

Origin of Games.

Dr. Reaney showed how the majority of games played by children had their origin in primitive instincts and customs. Oranges and lemons, for instance, was the survival of the instinct for tribal contests. All ring games were a copy of ancient religious ceremonies. From six to nine years the animal instincts inherited by the child began to develop, and hunting, chasing, and fighting games were played, all of which were important to the development of the adult.

One of the most primitive instincts of all was to be found in the game of hide and seek, which was popular with both grown-ups and children.

The third play period—from nine to twelve years—was the realistic period, and in the fourth period, from twelve years onwards, the play was always co-operative. The great danger of the present time is overstimulation of the emotions of the child.

(Continued on next Column.)

FINGER PRINTS AS A
PROTECTION.MAN WHOSE NAME WAS
USED BY ANOTHER.

At the close of a case at Bow-street police-court recently, the defendant, replying to the magistrate, said he had no objection to giving his finger prints to the police—for his own protection.

He had previously denied with emphasis that his name was Richard Riley, that he was arrested for drunkenness on December 7, and that he failed to answer to his bail on the following day. He declared that he had not previously seen the sergeant who gave evidence of admitting him to bail, of the constable who said he arrested him. His name was James O'Riley.

Mr. Fry (the magistrate) asked one of the police witnesses if it was possible there had been a mistake, and this possibility was admitted.

The magistrate told the defendant that there was a dangerous fellow apparently going about and getting drunk and taking his name. He discharged him.

very young child, especially by taking it to the cinema. I do not believe in the cinema for young children.

Job for a Sensitive Boy.

Mr. A. Macrae, who is in charge of the vocational guidance department of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, dealt with the problem of choosing a vocation. Many boys, he said, took up a vocation simply because it was the one followed by their father and regardless of their ability for it.

"I know of a father who had a fairly well paid job in a slaughterhouse, and he decided that his boy should work there also. This was regardless of the fact that the boy was very sensitive and had devoted his leisure time to the care of his numerous animal pets. Parents very often make the mistake of confining their attention to the attractiveness of an occupation in general rather than its appropriateness. For instance, they would choose a safe job without troubling to inquire into whether their son has a 'safety first' temperament."

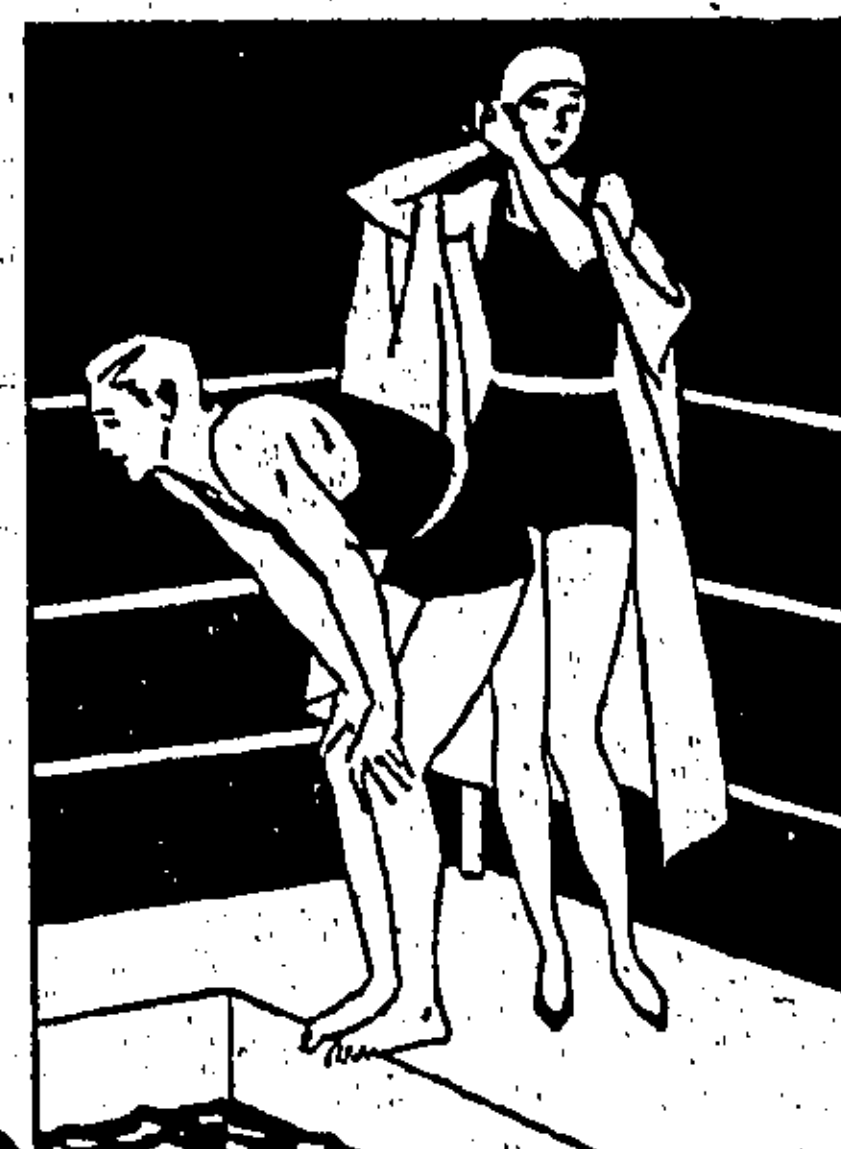
"Then again, they say to themselves, 'Here is a boy who has a good bedside manner; we will make him a doctor,' or 'Here is a girl who has won a prize for essay writing at school; there will be a fortune waiting for her in Fleet Street.'"

Married Women Teachers.

Miss Dorothy Revel, in a lecture on "The use of discipline in education," described overcrowding in the school-room as the worst evil in education to-day, and said that classes of twelve in class-rooms built for thirty was the ideal for which she would like to work.

Referring to the danger of a child receiving too much or too intense affection from unmarried teachers, Miss Revel suggested that an enlightened Board of Education would not pursue a policy of dismissing married teachers; it might even reverse it and order that all teachers on reaching the age of 35 should be married or dismissed.

A certain amount of sacrifice by parents for children was good, but there had been in recent years a foolish tendency to overdo it—a sort of child worship which was bad for everyone concerned, and especially for the child.



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SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON	FOR
TJIBADAK	S'HAL & AMOI	In Port	4th Mar., Noon	MANILA, MR'SAR. & SOERABAYA
TJISAROE	AMOI	9th Mar.	11th Mar., Noon	BATAVIA
TJISONDARI	S'HAL & AMOI	18th Mar.	18th Mar., Noon	MANILA, MR'SAR. & SOERABAYA
TJILEBOET	K'LONG & AMOI	23rd Mar.	25th Mar., Noon	BATAVIA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON	FOR
TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	5th Mar.	6th Mar.	AMOI & S'HAL
TJILEBOET	JAVA, MAKASSAR	16th Mar.	17th Mar.	SWATOW & AMOI
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	19th Mar.	20th Mar.	AMOI & S'HAL

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	"TAMING"	On 4th Mar.	11 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOY, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"ANTUNG"	On 4th Mar.	5 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"NANNING"	On 5th Mar.	5 p.m.
SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHO"	On 7th Mar.	10 a.m.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"CHUSAN"	On 8th Mar.	5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 9th Mar.	Daylight
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 9th Mar.	10 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOY, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KWANGCHOW"	On 9th Mar.	11 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOY, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"ANHUI"	On 10th Mar.	5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHUEN"	On 11th Mar.	Daylight
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN"	On 12th Mar.	5 p.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & WAIKONG	"OCHENGTO"	On 13th Mar.	10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 13th Mar.	Daylight

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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STEAMERS	DEPARTURE	ARRIVAL
TAIPING	11th March	18th March
CHANGTE	11th April	18th April
TAIPING	13th May	20th May
CHANGTE	10th June	17th June

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The M.S. "ASIA"

on or about

19th MARCH

PORT SAID, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,
AMSTERDAM, BREMEN, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN
AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

SAILING LIST.

OTHER SAILINGS	SHANGHAI ETC.	CONTINENT ETC.
M.S. "Africa"	12th March	12th April
M.S. "Malaya"	3rd April	13th May
M.S. "Danmark"	1st May	11th June
M.S. "Panama"	1st June	10th July
M.S. "Java"	1st July	10th Aug.
M.S. "Asia"	1st August	10th Sept.

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"JAPANESE PRINCE" ... Mar. 27th
"CHINESE PRINCE" ... Apr. 10th

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To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.

PORTHOS	11th Mar.	ATHOS II	12th Mar.
CHENONCEAUX	25th Mar.	D'ARTAGNAN	26th Mar.
ATHOS II	8th Apr.	ANGERS	8th Apr.
D'ARTAGNAN	22nd Apr.	SEPHIR	23rd Apr.
ANGERS	6th May	G. METZINGER	6th May
SEPHIR	20th May	ANDRE LEBON	20th May
G. METZINGER	3rd June	PORTHOS	3rd June
ANDRE LEBON	17th June	CHENONCEAUX	17th June

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3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.
Telephone: C. 651 and 740.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	ELEVATION Feet	MARCH 2, 1930.				MARCH 3, 1930.			
		Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind
Wladivostok	13	30.41	72.5	24	N	30.23	78.9	19	NNE
Nemuro	11	30.18	76.5	...	N	30.23	78.9	...	ENE
Hokodate	...	30.22	78.5	...	NNW	30.16	76.0	...	NNW
Tokyo	...	30.20	76.0	...	N	30.10	75.4	...	S
Kobe	...	30.12	76.0	...	N	30.06	75.5	...	S
Nagasaki	...	30.04	76.0	...	E	29.82	75.7	...	SSW
Kagoshima	...	30.04	76.0	...	E	29.84	76.0	...	S
Oshima	...	30.04	76.0	...	SSE	29.06	76.0	...	S
Naha	...	30.04	76.0	...	SSW	29.96	76.0	...	S
Ishigakijima	...	30.04	76.0	...	SSW	30.16	76.0	...	S
Bonin Island	...	30.20	76.0	...	NE	30.08	76.4	...	NNW
Chefoo	15	29.99	76.1	86	100	30.08	76.4	...	NNW
Shanghai	14	29.76	75.6	75	60	29.92	76.1	...	W
Guthrie	...	29.80	75.6	63	83	29.92	76.1	...	W
Sharp Peak	...	29.84	75.7	69	75	29.92	76.1	...	W
Amoy	...	29.87	75.7	69	95	29.92	76.1	...	W
Swatow	...	29.84	75.7	78	95	29.92	76.1	...	W
Taihou	11	29.37	76.1	81	59	29.92	76.1	...	W
Taihou	...	29.39	76.1	82	...	29.92	76.1	...	W
Tainan	...	29.38	76.1	86	...	29.92	76.1	...	W
Kebu	...	29.38	76.1	81	...	29.92	76.1	...	W
Pescadore	...	29.37	75.7	78	95	29.92	76.1	...	W
Gap Rock	14	29.80	75.9	...	E	29.89	75.9	...	E
Macao	...	29.81	75.7	72	82	29.84	75.7	...	E
Hoihow	...	29.84	75.7	78	83	29.92	76.1	...	E
Pratas Island	...	29.91	75.9	80	74	29.92	76.1	...	E
Paulsen	16	29.76	76.0	72	94	29.78	75.6	...	E
Toumae	...	29.80	75.9	81	...	29.78	75.6	...	E
Cape St. James	...	29.81	75.7	79	...	29.81	75.6	...	E
Basco	14	29.81	75.9	82	68	29.89	75.9	...	E
Aspari	...	29.87	75.7	90	44	29.92	76.1	...	E
Tuguegarao	...	29.85	75.8	86	56	29.86	75.8	...	E
Vigan	...	29.84	75.7	90	79	29.86	75.8	...	E
Manila	...	29.87	75.7	86	68	29.86	75.8	...	E
Legaspi	...	29.84	75.7	86	49	29.86	75.8	...	E
Calbayog	...	29.86	75.8	84	68	29.86	75.8	...	E
Tacloban	...	29.80	75.9	86	56	29.84	75.7	...	E
Iloilo	...	29.81	75.7	84	60	29.82	75.7	...	E
Cebu	...	29.82	75.7	82	70	29.82	75.7	...	E
Surigao	...	...	...	...	ENE	29.92	75.9	...	E
Saipan	...	...	...	...	NE	29.94	75.7	...	E
Guam	12.29	...	...	...	ENE	29.82	75.7	...	E
Yap	11.00	29.82	75.7	...	...	29.81	75.7	...	E
Felew	...	...	...	...	...	29.81	75.7	...	E
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	29.82	75.7	...	E
Labuan	14	29.67	76.3	85	68	...	...	...	...

March 3d. 10h. 47m.—The northern depression is central to the south of Korea.
The depression central over Tonkin is stationary. Fog along the S. coast of China.
Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1, 3.65 inches, against an average of 3.29 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON MARCH 4.

- 1.—Formosa Channel: Light, variable winds, freshening from N.E.
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamoocks: E. winds, moderate; fine at first, some rain later.
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock: E. winds, moderate; fine at first, some rain later.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan: E. winds, moderate; fine at first, some rain later.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, March 3.

Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Force	Weather	Rain
29.83	74	73	SE	3	C	0.00
29.82	73	73	E	3	OF	0.00
29.81	73	73	SSE	2	O	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 74.

Lowest open-air Temperature, 73.

R—Blue sky; C—Cloudy; D—Drizzle; F—Fog; L—Lightning; M—Mist; O—Overcast; P—Passing showers; Q—Squalls; R—Rain; T—Thunder.

\$7.50

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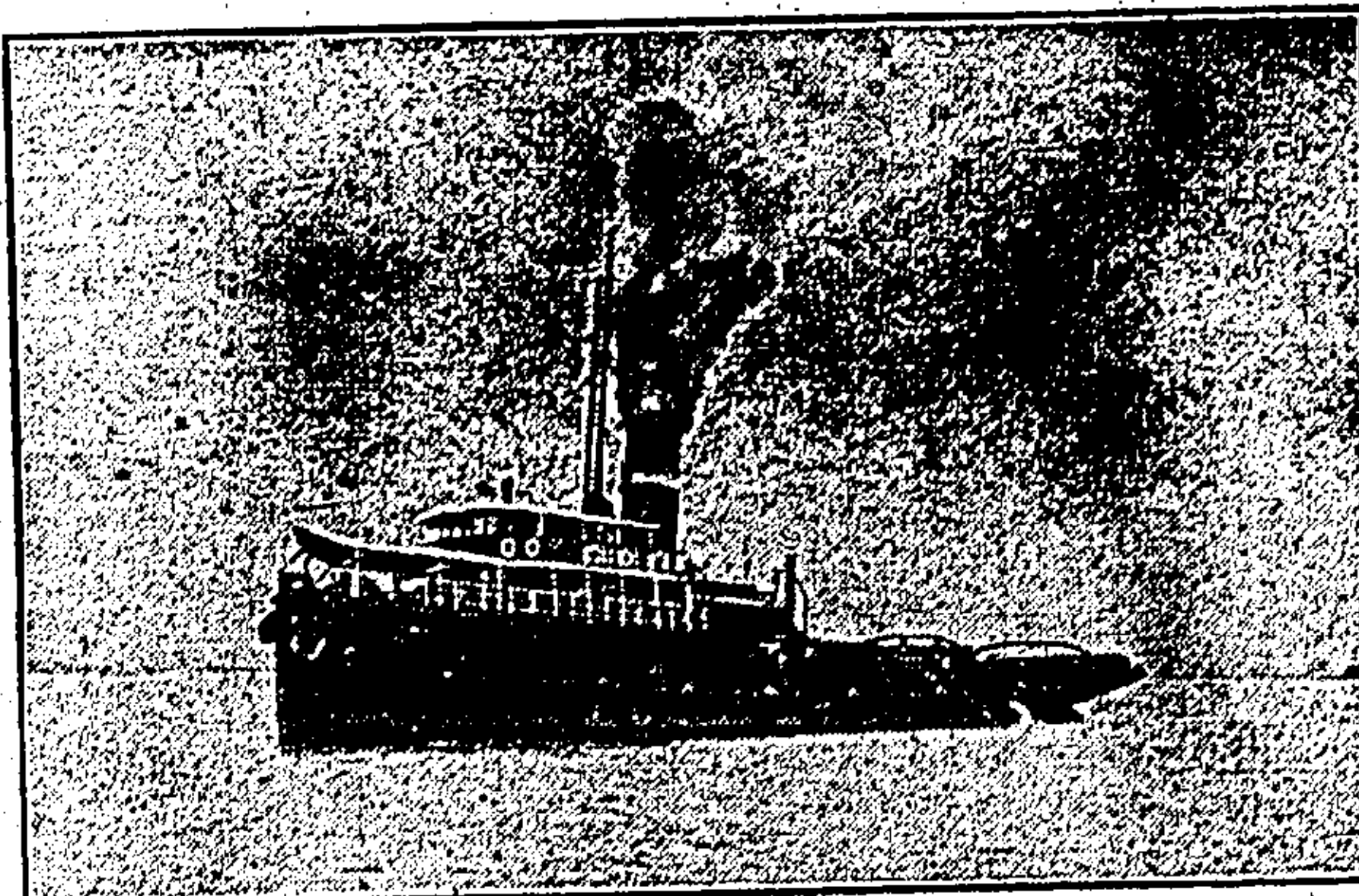
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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWAISANG" "FOOSHING" "HOPKING" "HANGSANG"	Wed., 5th Mar., at 7 a.m. Sun., 9th Mar., at 7 a.m. Wed., 13th Mar., at 7 a.m. Sun., 16th Mar., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE	"HOSANG" "KUMSANG"	Wed., 26th Mar., at 7 a.m. Wed., 2nd Apr., at 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG" "YUENSANG"	Satur., 15th Mar., at 3 p.m. Thurs., 27th Mar., at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	"YUENSANG"	Fri., 7th Mar., at 5 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" "MAUSANG"	Wed., 5th Mar., at 3 p.m. Mon., 17th Mar., at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW & FOOCHOW	"CHIPSHING" "OCHONGSHING"	Wed., 12th Mar., at 7 a.m. Fri., 21st Mar., at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"YUSANG"	Satur., 8th Mar., at 7 a.m.

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Motor Vessel "GLENBEG" ... 7th May
Steamship "GLENIFFER" ... 4th June

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Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE" ... 7th March
Steamship "CARNAVONSHIRE" ... 14th March
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG" ... 23rd March
Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE" ... 11th April
Steamship "GLENIFFER" ... 23rd April

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Freight S.S. "Goslar" ... departure 16th Mar.
Express Freight S.S. "Frankfurt" ... departure 23rd Mar.
Pass. S.S. "TRIER" ... departure 26th Mar.
Freight S.S. "Dessau" ... departure 29th Mar.
Express Freight S.S. "Chemnitz" ... departure 30th Apr.

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NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

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Pass. S.S. "TRIER" ... due here 14th Mar.
Freight S.S. "Lahn" ... due here 22nd Mar.
Pass. S.S. "DERFFLINGER" ... due here 8th Apr.

Japan (Freight steamers)

Pass. S.S. "TRIER" ... due here 14th Mar.
Freight S.S. "Lahn" ... due here 22nd Mar.
Pass. S.S. "DERFFLINGER" ... due here 8th Apr.

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AND RETURN

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HAINING ... Tuesday, the 4th Mar., at 3 p.m.
HAICHING ... Friday, the 7th Mar., at 2 p.m.
HAIYANG ... Tuesday, the 11th Mar., at 2 p.m.

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